



Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

December 29, 2016

MR. JASON LEOPOLD



FOIPA Request No.: 1233623-000
Subject: Executive Intelligence Review

Dear Mr. Leopold:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions:

Section 552	Section 552a
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)
<u>Federal Rules of Criminal</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D)
<u>Procedure 6(e)</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)
	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)
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	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4)
	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)
	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6)
	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7)

424 pages were reviewed and 275 pages are being released.

- Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].
- This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.
- We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.
- In accordance with standard FBI practice and pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552/552a (b)(7)(E)/(j)(2)], this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010)). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following web site: <https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@ic.fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

The enclosed documents represent the first interim release of information responsive to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request.

Pursuant to new Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) regulations effective on May 4, 2015, the duplication cost for paper releases was reduced from \$0.10 to \$0.05 per page. The duplication cost for a Compact Disc (CD) remains at \$15.00 per CD. You are entitled to 100 free pages which you will receive as a \$5.00 credit towards your first interim CD release. As a result, we must notify you there will be a \$25.00 charge when the second interim release is made in this case. At that time you will be billed for the \$10.00 remaining from the \$15.00 fee of the first release, as well as the \$15.00 duplication fee for the second release, for a total of \$25.00.

The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

To minimize costs to both you and the FBI, duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Enclosure(s)

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1233623-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 149

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Page 74 ~ b3; b6; b7C;
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Date

2/14/86

Title and Character of Case

[REDACTED] ET AL;
FBW; MF; ITSP;
CREDIT CARD FRAUD;

b6
b7c

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
2/7/86	CONSENSUAL

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
ORIGINAL TAPE ROOM	EVIDENCE

To Be Returned	See Serial	Agent Submitting Property or Exhibit	Agent Assigned Case
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		SA [REDACTED]	(SAME)
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.		

Description of Property or Exhibit

Original cassette tape re conversation on 2/6/86 off XXX 3:10 p.m.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 152-5889/26
#312,746

For Valuable and/or Narcotics Evidence Only	Signature of Two Special Agents Verifying and Sealing Bag Contents
Evidence Bag Seal # _____	_____

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

196B-2430 1B¹
BLOCK STAMP

NO NO

Field File # CG 196B-2430

OO: CHICAGO

ORIGINAL (FILE COPY)

Date

2/19/86

Title and Character of Case

[REDACTED] ET AL;
FBW; MF; ITSP;
CREDIT CARD FRAUD;

Date Property Acquired Source From Which Property Acquired
2/11/86 CONSENSUAL

b6
b7c

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
ORIGINAL TAPE ROOM EVIDENCE

To Be Returned See Serial Agent Submitting Property or Exhibit Agent Assigned Case
 Yes No SA [REDACTED] (SAME)

Yes No Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Description of Property or Exhibit

Original cassette tape re conversation on 2/10/86 off 5:11 p.m.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-30-91 BY 13655/SP/MS
#312,746

For Valuable and/or Narcotics Evidence Only
Evidence Bag Seal # _____
Signature of Two
Special Agents
Verifying and Sealing
Bag Contents

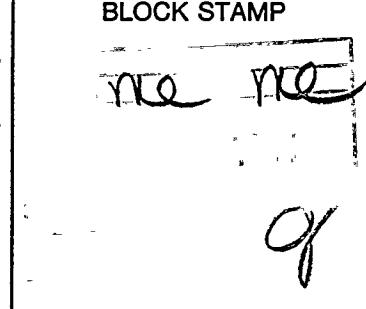
SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

196B-2430 1B²
BLOCK STAMP

Field File # CG 196B-2430

OO: CHICAGO

ORIGINAL (FILE COPY)



Date

2/19/86

Title and Character of Case

[REDACTED]; ET AL;
FBW; MF; ISSP;
CREDIT CARD FRAUD;

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
2/11/86	CONSENSUAL

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
ORIGINAL TAPE ROOM	EVIDENCE

To Be Returned	See Serial	Agent Submitting Property or Exhibit	Agent Assigned Case	b6 b7C
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		SA [REDACTED]	(SAME)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.				

Description of Property or Exhibit

Original cassette tape re conversation on 2/11/86 off 10:56 a.m.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 1565 Sopete
#312 746

For Valuable and/or Narcotics Evidence Only	Signature of Two Special Agents Verifying and Sealing Bag Contents
Evidence Bag Seal # _____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

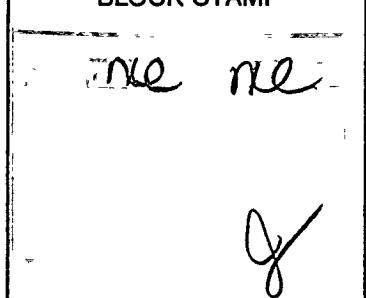
SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

196B-2430 1B³
BLOCK STAMP

Field File # CG 196B-2430

OO: CHICAGO

ORIGINAL (FILE COPY)



Date

4/7/86

Title and Character of Case

[REDACTED] ET AL;
FBW; MF; ITSP;
CREDIT CARD FRAUD

b6
b7C

Date Property Acquired 4/2/86	Source From Which Property Acquired CONSENSUAL		
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit ORIGINAL TAPE ROOM	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE		
To Be Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	See Serial SA [REDACTED]	Agent Submitting Property or Exhibit	Agent Assigned Case (SAME)
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.			

Description of Property or Exhibit

Original cassette tape re conversation on 3/27/86

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 156589/TE
#312,746

For Valuable and/or Narcotics Evidence Only	Signature of Two Special Agents Verifying and Sealing Bag Contents
Evidence Bag Seal # _____	_____

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # CG 196B-2430
OO: CHICAGO

196B-2430 1B⁴
BLOCK STAMP

SEARCHED <i>Aut</i>	INDEXED <i>Aut</i>
SERIALIZED <i>Aut</i>	FILED <i>Aut</i>
APR 7 1986	
FBI - CHICAGO	
<i>TG</i>	

ORIGINAL (FILE COPY)

VZCZ CHOO 649

1966-2430

11/14

PP HQ AFC

DE BS

P 061233Z NOV 84

11/6

FM BOSTON (1966-1446) (P)

TO DIRECTOR (PRIORITY)

ALL OFFICES VIA FBIHQ (PRIORITY)

BT

UNCLAS

UNSUBS: DBA THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR LAROUCHE; DBA
THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN, A. P. Shuler, N.Y., BOX 2150, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10116;
FBW (B); CREDIT CARD FRAUD; POSSIBLE RAG, OO:BOSTON.

ON OCTOBER 22, 1984, A BOSTON AREA BUSINESSWOMAN TELEPHONICALLY
CONTACTED THE BOSTON OFFICE OF THE FBI AND ADVISED THAT SHE HAD
HAD \$500.00 CHARGED TO HER MASTERCARD ACCOUNT BY THE INDEPENDENT
DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR LAROUCHE. SHE DENIED AUTHORIZING THIS CHARGE.
SHE WAS INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS ON OCTOBER 31, 1984 AND
ADVISED THAT SHE HAD MET MEMBERS OF THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN AT AN
AIRPORT IN NOVEMBER, 1983. SHE PURCHASED A MAGAZINE FROM THEM AND
PAID FOR IT WITH HER CREDIT CARD. THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER OF 1984,
SHE RECEIVED CALLS SOLICITING CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE LAROUCHE

1966-2430-1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 14 1984	
FBI-CHICAGO	

See [initials]

See [initials]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-5-91 BY [initials]
1565 SPP/RTC 8/30/91
312 746

PAGE TWO 1960-1446 UNCLAS

CAMPAIGN. SHE REFUSED TO GIVE. DURING AUGUST, 1984, SHE WAS AGAIN CALLED AND TOLD/THE SOLICITOR THAT SHE WAS NOT INTERESTED IN CONTRIBUTING. SHE SAID THAT SHE WAS PLANNING TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE. THE SOLICITOR COUNTERED WITH A COMMENT "IF YOU CAN AFFORD TO GO TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, YOU CAN AFFORD TO CONTRIBUTE". HE ALSO SAID "WE CAN GET A CONTRIBUTION ANYWAY BECAUSE WE HAVE YOUR CREDIT CARD NUMBER". WHEN SHE RETURNED TO BOSTON SHE RECEIVED HER MASTERCARD BILL WITH A \$500 CHARGE. ON SEPTEMBER 18, 1984 APPEARING ON HER BILL PAYMENT, THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR LAROUCHE.

IN A SERIES OF INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS APPEARING ON BOSTON'S CHANNEL FOUR TELEVISION STATION BEGINNING OCTOBER 29, 1984, FOUR OTHER BOSTON AREA INDIVIDUALS WERE INTERVIEWED. ALL FOUR HAD SIMILAR STORIES REGARDING MAKING A SMALL PURCHASE OR CONTRIBUTION TO THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN AND SUBSEQUENTLY BEING SOLICITED TO MAKE LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS OR IN SOME CASES LOANS. ALL FOUR REFUSED. ALL FOUR HAD CHARGES POSTED TO THEIR MASTERCARD ACCOUNT IN AMOUNTS RANGING FROM \$500.00 TO \$1,000.00.

ON NOVEMBER 1, 1984, FBI BOSTON MET WITH SECURITY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CREDIT CARD DIVISIONS OF FIVE MAJOR

PAGE THREE 1968-1446 UNCLAS

COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE BOSTON AREA. AS A RESULT OF THIS MEETING, 41 CUSTOMERS WITH FRAUDULENT CHARGES TOTALLING APPROXIMATELY \$42,000.00 WERE IDENTIFIED.

THE CHARGES WERE DEPOSITED INTO ACCOUNTS AT THE FOLLOWING BANKS:

[REDACTED]

b3

FEDERAL GRAND JURY SUBPOENAS WERE ISSUED FOR ABOVE DEPOSITORY ACCOUNTS AND HAVE BEEN SERVED.

LIMITED INTERVIEW OF LOCAL BOSTON AREA VICTIMS INDICATE THAT THEY WERE SOLICITED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN WHICH HAS OFFICE SPACE AT 166 ASHMONS STREET, DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, TELEPHONE NUMBER 617-287-0052. LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED THUS FAR AS [REDACTED], DATE OF BIRTH

b6
b7C

PAGE FOUR 1963-1446 JWL AG

SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DATE OF BIRTH MAY [REDACTED] SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

AND [REDACTED]

DATE OF BIRTH [REDACTED]

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER [REDACTED]

A REVIEW OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CREDIT CARD CUSTOMER AND BOSTON AREA BANKS INDICATE THAT THE TELEPHONE CALLS FROM [REDACTED] THAT THE PURPOSE OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION OR LOAN IS TO OBTAIN FEDERAL MATCHING CAMPAIGN FUNDS FROM THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION. WFO HAS ADVISED THAT THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN HAS IN FACT RECEIVED MATCHING FUNDS. HOWEVER, THERE IS SOME QUESTION UNDER THE RULES OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION WHETHER OR NOT FUNDS DONATED THROUGH CREDIT CARDS OR LOANS ARE IN FACT MATCHABLE.

b6
b7c

[REDACTED] ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL, FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION ADVISED THAT AFTER A PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT REMAINING ELECTION DEBT MAY BE MATCHED WITH FUNDS FROM THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, WILLIAM F. WELD, BOSTON, ADVISED ON OCTOBER 31, 1984, THAT HE WISHES TO MOVE EXPEDITIOUSLY IN THIS MATTER SINCE IT AFFECTS THE INTEGRITY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROCESS. USA WELD SEES THIS BEHAVIOR, IF SUBSTANTIATED AS

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-64)
FBI - FILE 1963-1446 HAROLD

VIOLATIONS OF TITLE 18, SECTION 1343, FRAUD BY WIRE, TITLE 18,
SECTION 1641, CREDIT CARD FRAUD, AND TITLE 18, SECTION 641,
EMBEZZLEMENT AND THEFT OF PUBLIC MONEY. HE HAS ASSIGNED AN AGENT
TO WORK FULL-TIME ON THIS MATTER. BOSTON ORIGINALLY BELIEVED
THAT THIS ACTIVITY WAS LIMITED TO THE LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN. HOWEVER, IN A SERIES OF NEWS BROADCASTS ON
NOVEMBER 5, 1984, CHANNEL FOUR ADVISED THAT THIS ISSUE MAY BE TRACTED
BY INVESTIGATIVE REPORTERS FROM FOUR OTHER SEPARATE FBI DIVISIONS.

BOSTON REQUESTS THAT ANY COMPLAINTS REGARDING CREDIT CARD
FRAUD AS A FUNDRAISING TECHNIQUE OF THE LAROUCHE PRESIDENTIAL
CAMPAIGN BE FORWARDED TO BOSTON VIA TELETYPE.

BT

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
 Facsimile

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date

11/8/84

FM CHICAGO (196B-2430) (RUC) (SQUAD 7C)

TO BOSTON (196B-1446) PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS

UNSUBS; DBA THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR
 LAROUCHE; DBA THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN, P.O. BOX 2150,
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10116; FBW (B); CREDIT CARD FRAUD;
 POSSIBLE FAG, OO: BOSTON.

RE BOSTON TELETYPE, NOVEMBER 6, 1984.

CHICAGO FILE 56C-651 CONTAINS A TELETYPE FROM THE
 MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION CAPTIONED "LAROUCHE PRESIDENTIAL
 CAMPAIGN, 3740 WEST IRVING PARK, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS;
 ELECTION LAWS." (MP FILE 56C-121). THIS FILE REFLECTS
 THAT [REDACTED] RED WING, MINNESOTA
 WAS A COMPLAINTANT REGARDING CREDIT CARD FRAUD BY THE
 LAROUCHE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
 RE THIS COMPLAINT WILL BE FURNISHED TO BOSTON BY MP DIVISION.

NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED AT CHICAGO.

BT

RAG:mlh
(1) netb6
b7c

Approved: EDH/Pm Transmitted 008 2035 Per JCA

196B-2430-2
 RAG #6 SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
 PM 11/8/84

CI0011 213000Z

RR BS CG HO NY

DE CI

R 312140Z JUL 85

FM CINCINNATI (87D-25578) (P)

TO BOSTON ROUTINE

CHICAGO ROUTINE

HOUSTON ROUTINE

NEW YORK ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS

31 JUL 85 1915z

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 156580/ptte
#312,746

SA [redacted] [redacted]
Cincinnati, OH

____ Desk #1
____ Desk #2
____ Desk #3
____ Desk #4
____ Squad #5
____ Squad #5-A
____ Squad #6-B
____ Squad #5-C
____ Squad #6
____ Squad #6-A
____ Squad #6-B
____ Squad #6-C
____ Squad #6-D
____ Squad #7
____ Squad #7-B
____ Squad #7-C
____ Squad #8
____ Squad #9
____ Squad #10
____ Squad #11
____ Squad #12
____ Squad #13
____ Squad #13-A
____ Squad #14
____ Squad #15
____ Squad #16

[redacted] CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.;
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY; [redacted] - VICTIM:
ITSP, POSSIBLE FBW, OO: CINCINNATI.

RE BOSTON TELETYPE TO ALL OFFICES, NOVEMBER 6, 1984, CAPTIONED
"UNSUBS; DBA THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR LA ROUCHE;
DBA THE LA ROUCHE CAMPAIGN, POST OFFICE BOX 2150, NEW YORK,
NEW YORK 10 16; FBW (B); CREDIT CARD FRAUD; POSSIBLE FAG,
OO: BOSTON". BOSTON FILE 96B-1446, AND CINCINNATI TELCALL TO:
BOSTON (SA [redacted]) JULY 30, 1985.

ON JULY 29, 1985, [redacted]

BRANCH MANAGER, FIRST

1968-2-33-3

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 31 1985	
FBI-CINCINNATI	

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b7c

W.A.
7/31/85
GTC

PAGE TWO CI 87D-25578.

NATIONAL BANK, FOURTH AND ELM STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO ADVISED THAT BANK CUSTOMER, [REDACTED] CINCINNATI, OHIO 45208, APPROACHED HIM FOR BANK LOANS ON TWO OCCASIONS; THE FIRST ON JULY 19, 1985 FOR A 14,250 DOLLAR LOAN WHICH SHE RECEIVED AND THE SECOND ON JULY 29, 1985, FOR 40,000 DOLLARS WHICH SHE DID NOT RECEIVE. WHEN QUESTIONED BY [REDACTED] THE PURPOSE FOR THESE FUNDS, [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT SHE WAS LOANING THE MONEY TO [REDACTED] AND HIS BOSS [REDACTED] OF CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC. (CDI), 4507 NORTH KEDZIE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60625.

TROY DETERMINED THROUGH A REVIEW OF [REDACTED] CHECK STUBS AND BANK RECORDS AND WITH HER APPROVAL THAT SHE HAD WRITTEN EIGHT CHECKS DATED JULY 1, 1985, THROUGH JULY 26, 1985, TO CDI AMOUNTING TO 244,900 DOLLARS OF WHICH 130,150 DOLLARS HAS CLEARED HER ACCOUNT TO DATE. OF THOSE CHECKS THAT HAVE CLEARED, FOUR CHECKS APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED IN THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO, ACCOUNT NUMBER [REDACTED] AND ONE CHECK DEPOSITED IN REPUBLIC BANK, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

ON JULY 30, 1985, [REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED AT WHICH TIME

b6
b7c

PAGE THREE CI 87D-25578

SHE STATED THAT SHE GAVE [REDACTED] 700 DOLLARS IN THE FORM OF A CHARGE TO HER VISA CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT SOMETIME IN THE PAST MONTH AND A HALF AND THAT THIS WAS USED FOR PUBLICATION AND MAILING OF CDI BOOKS.

[REDACTED] PRESENTED AN UNSECURED PROMISSORY NOTE WHICH SHE RECEIVED SIGNED BY [REDACTED] THIS NOTE WAS TITLED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] THE NOTE WAS DATED JULY 25, 1985, AND IS FOR 73,000 DOLLARS AT AN INTEREST RATE OF SEVEN AND ONE HALF PERCENT DUE ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF THE NOTE. THE INTEREST TO BE PAID IN TWO INSTALLMENTS OF 2,737.50 ON JANUARY 25, 1986 AND JULY 25, 1986. [REDACTED] STATED THAT SHE HAS NOTES SIMILAR TO THIS AT HOME.

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[REDACTED] HAS STOPPED PAYMENT ON THE THREE OUTSTANDING CHECKS FROM HER CHECKING ACCOUNT AMOUNTING TO 114,750 AND ADVISED THAT SHE WOULD NOT SEND ANY MORE MONEY UNTIL SHE CONSULTS HER ACCOUNTANT AND ATTORNEY..

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] HAS ATTEMPTED TO GET HER TO ENDORSE STOCK CERTIFICATES AMOUNTING TO 39,656.75 DOLLARS ON

PAGE FOUR CI 87D-25578

JULY 30, 1985, OVER TO [REDACTED] AS HER AGENT. SHE HAS SENT CHECKS TO [REDACTED] VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS AND REGULAR MAIL AND HAS ONLY MET WITH HIM ON ONE OCCASION WHEN HE FLEW INTO GREATER CINCINNATI AIRPORT TO MEET WITH HER. SHE IS AN ELDERLY WIDOW AND SHE OPERATES A SMALL BUSINESS IN THE DOWNTOWN AREA OF CINCINNATI.

[REDACTED] DESCRIBED [REDACTED] AS FOLLOWS:

[REDACTED] WHITE, MALE, 5 FEET 9 INCHES PLUS, WEIGHT APPROXIMATELY 170, AGE 29, COMPLEXION MEDIUM, EMPLOYER CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC., 4507 NORTH KEDZIE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60625, PHONE 321-463-5910. — [REDACTED] b6 b7c

BOSTON AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. ✓ 1. CONDUCT INDICES CHECK FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CDI [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CHICAGO AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. 1. ✓ CONDUCT INDICES CHECK FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CDI, [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

✓ 2. CONTACT ESTABLISHED SOURCE OR SECURITY OFFICER AT AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST OF CHICAGO FOR ALL ACCOUNT NUMBERS, THE TYPES OF ACCOUNTS AND ADDRESSES ON ACCOUNTS FOR CDI,

PAGE FIVE CI 87D-25578.

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

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3. CONTACT ESTABLISHED SOURCES TO DETERMINE SUBSCRIBER.

OF PHONE NUMBER 321-463-5910. *(Int'l Press Service 4/27 N. Kedya)*

✓ 4. DETERMINE IDENTITY OF OCCUPANT AT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60625.

— 5. CONTACT ESTABLISHED SOURCES TO FURTHER IDENTIFY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

6. CONDUCT CREDIT AND ARREST CHECKS ON [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HOUSTON AT HOUSTON, TEXAS. 1. CONTACT ESTABLISHED SOURCE OR SECURITY OFFICER AT REPUBLIC BANK FOR ALL ACCOUNT NUMBERS, THE TYPES OF ACCOUNTS AND ADDRESSES ON ACCOUNTS FOR CDI, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

2. CONDUCT INDICES CHECK FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CDI,

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

3. CONTACT ESTABLISHED SOURCES TO FURTHER IDENTIFY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

NEW YORK AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. CONDUCT INDICES CHECK FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CDI, [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

BT

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
 Facsimile
 AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date 8-16-85

TO : SAC, CINCINNATI (87D-25578)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (196B-1446)

[REDACTED]
 CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
 INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY;
 [REDACTED] - VICTIM;

ITSP, POSSIBLE FBW
 OO: CINCINNATI

"CHANGED TO"
 [REDACTED]

DBA INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY
 FOR LAROUCHE, DBA THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN,
 DBA CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
 166 ASHMONT STREET
 DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
 DBA FUSIONN ENERGY FOUNDATION;

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 D.D. 8-30-91 B1565 SOR/PE
 #312,746

DBA CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS INC.;
 UNSUBS, DBA THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC
 POLICY COMMITTEE, 304 WEST 58TH STREET,
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK
 FBW; CREDIT CARD FRAUD;

FAG
 OO: BOSTON
 2 - Baltimore
 2 - Chicago
 2 - Los Angeles
 2 - San Francisco
 2 - Cincinnati
 2 - Boston
 RJE:rap (12)

2430-4
 196B-2430-4

Approved: _____	Transmitted _____	Per _____	<u>196B-2430-4</u>
(Number)		(Time)	SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
			SERIALIZED <u>7/1</u> FILED <u>7/1</u>
AUG 22 1985			
FBI - CINCINNATI			

[Signature]

BS 196B-1446

Title marked "CHANGED" to identify principals of various LAROUCHE related organizations identified through investigation. Title formerly carried as Unsubs; dba The Independent Democratic Party for LaRouche; dba The LaRouche Campaign, P.O. Box 2150, New York, New York 10016, FBW(B); CREDIT CARD FRAUD; POSSIBLE FAG, OO: BOSTON.

For the information of Cincinnati, investigation at Boston has determined that the LAROUCHE campaign and its related entities including Caucus Distributors, Inc., (CDI) are supported by a group of approximately 20 to 25 paid employees and volunteers in Boston. These employees and volunteers staff salesbooths located at public areas and maintain office space at 166 Ashmont Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

The sales booth sell a variety of literature, including New Solidarity newspaper and Executive Intelligence Review magazines to the public. Using information generated from these sales, it appears that the Boston area subjects engaged in an extensive solicitation program in the New England area to obtain credit card donations and "loans" for the LaRouche Campaign and its related entities throughout the 1984 election.

From interviews provided by other divisions and by U.S. Secret Service, this pattern of activity extended across the country to all LaRouche organizations.

From records provided, Boston is aware that the LaRouche campaign maintained office space at 4507 North Kedzie Street, Chicago, Illinois, and utilized telephone number 312-463-5910.

Boston is concentrating its efforts on preparing a prosecutable case against the Boston organization. The major obstacle in this effort is the fact that very few of victims actually met the subjects misused their credit card information.

b3 Rule 6 (e)

Federal Grand Jury (FGJ) subpoenas have been served

BS 196B-1446

On 3-29-85 U.S. District Judge A. David Mazzone, Boston, entered a judgment of contempt against National Democratic Policy Committee, Fusion Energy Foundation, Campaign Publications Inc. and Caucus Distributors Inc. The judgment was stayed until 4-2-85 at which time a fine of \$10,000 per day per organization was instituted.

The Civil Division of the United States Attorney's Office, Boston, is making efforts to locate and seize assets related to these four organizations.

From the records provided thus far, it appears that funds raised by the LaRouche organizations are passed through the Political Action Committees and magazine subscription companies and are transferred to CDI. Political action committees have submitted reports to the Federal Election Commission which reflect that CDI provides "services" to these committees which require that a substantial portion of the funds raised be transferred to CDI to meet obligations.

Boston indices re [redacted] and [redacted] negative.

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Boston has utilized a personal computer to catalogue fraudulent credit card charges made by the LaRouche Campaign and the Independent Democrats For LaRouche during the 1984 election. One of the pieces of data "captured" was the initials of the preparer of the credit card slip. A review of the 65 Illinois residents who reported unauthorized use of their credit cards indicate that the initials PG were noted as the preparer of 14 of these fraudulent credit card slips.

Boston has located one instance of the use of the initials [redacted]

During discussions with the United States Attorney's Office, Boston, and United States Secret Service, Boston, concluded that equally active LaRouche organizations appeared in Baltimore, Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. U.S. Attorney William F. Weld has written to the United States Attorneys in each of these cities providing background information and advising that should their offices wish to initiate investigations, his office will cooperate.

BS 196B-1446

Boston has not requested that these offices initiate active investigations of their office pending completion of a memorandum of understanding between the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice regarding investigative jurisdiction over recently enacted credit card fraud legislation.

The phenomenon of "loans" to the LaRouche campaign is not new.

Boston has several hundred complaint letters regarding these loans. After review with the United States Attorney's Office, it does not appear that a criminal prosecution can be based entirely on default by the LaRouche organization of a note in which the lender willingly released funds.

Boston will provide additional information and assistance to the Cincinnati investigation as requested.

CGO 017 239 2132

R CI

DE CG

R 27 2132 ZAUG 85

FM CHICAGO (196B-2430) (RUC) (SQUAD 7C)

TO CINCINNATI (87D-25578) ROUTINE

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UNCLAS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-30-91 BY 156589/PC
#312, 746

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[REDACTED] CAUCUS DISTRIBUTIVE, INC.;

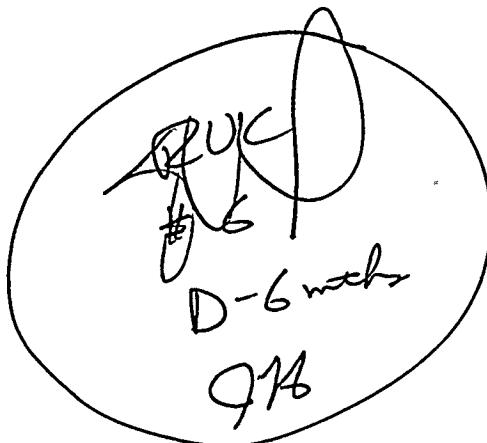
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY; [REDACTED] - VICTIM;

ITSP; FRAUD BY WIRE; OO: CINCINNATI.

RE CINCINNATI TEL TO CHICAGO, JULY 31, 1985,
CINCINNATI TELCAL TO CHICAGO, AUGUST 20, 1985.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBER INFORMATION
ADVISED THAT TELEPHONE NUMBER 312-463-5910 IS
SUBSCRIBED TO BY INTERNATIONAL PRESS SERVICE,
407 NORTH KEDZIE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. THERE IS
NO LISTING FOR CAUCUS DISTRIBUTIVE, INC.

PHYSICAL OBSERVATION AT 4507 N. KEDZIE REVEALS
THIS IS A TWO STORY LIGHT COLORED BRICK STRUCTURE.
THERE IS A SIGN WHICH READS "NELCO INDUSTRIES, LTD."



196B-2430-5

AL
JTB
[REDACTED]

PAGE TWO

CG 196B-2430

UNCLAS

ABOVE THE DOOR, THE WORDS "CHROMATICS LTD" APPEAR
ON A GLASS DOOR TO THE PREMISES. ILLINOIS BELL
PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICE NEGATIVE ON BOTH NELCO
AND CHROMATICS.

HAINES CRISS CROSS REFLECTS TELEPHONE NUMBERS
FOR BOTH OF THESE BUSINESSES AND TELEPHONE CALLS TO
THE NUMBERS REFLECTED, THE NUMBERS HAVE BEEN DISCONNECTED,
INDICATING THESE BUSINESSES HAVE MOVED FROM 4507 N. KEDZIE.

INDICES REFLECT NO CURRENT INFORMATION RE CAPTIONED
INDIVIDUALS AND CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK IS ONE OF THE MOST
DIFFICULT BANKS WITH WHICH TO DEAL AND HAS DEMANDED A
SUBPOENA EVEN WHEN THEY HAVE BEEN A VICTIM. ACCORDINGLY,
NO CONTACT COULD BE MADE AT AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
WITHOUT SUBPOENA.

BASED ON INFORMATION FURNISHED IN RE TELEPHONE CALL,
AND CONTINUING INVESTIGATION BY CINCINNATI DIVISION VIA
CONSENSUAL MONITORINGS, NO CONTACT IS BEING MADE AT
407 N. KEDZIE.

E

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
 Facsimile
 Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date 9/11/85

Desk	#1
Desk	#2
Desk	#3
Desk	#4
Squad	#5
Squad	#5-A
Squad	#5-B
Squad	#5-C
Squad	#6
Squad	#6-A
Squad	#6-B
Squad	#6-C
Squad	#6-D
Squad	#7
Squad	#7-B
Squad	#7-C b6
Squad	#8 b7C
Squad	#9
Squad	#10
Squad	#11
Squad	#12
Squad	#13
Squad	#13-A
Squad	#14
Squad	#15
Squad	#16

TO: SAC, BOSTON (196B-1446)
FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (87D-25578) (P)

[REDACTED]
dba Caucus Distributors, Inc.;
dba Independent Democratic Party;

[REDACTED] - VICTIM;

ITSP, POSSIBLE FBW
OO: CINCINNATI

[REDACTED]
dba Independent Democratic Party for LaRouche,
dba The LaRouche Campaign,
dba Caucus Distributors, Inc.,
166 Ashmont Street,
Dorchester, Massachusetts;

[REDACTED]
dba Fusion Energy Foundation;

[REDACTED]
dba Campaigner Publications Inc.;
UNSUBS,
dba The National Democratic Police Committee,
304 West 58th Street,

- 2 - Boston
② - Chicago (196B-2430) (Enc.1)
2 - Houston (87D-19850) (Enc.1)
2 - Cincinnati

FXG:cad
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-30-91 BY 152558972
#312746

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b7C

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____

(Number)	(Time)	Per 196B-2430-6
SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED
SERIALIZED	FILED	FILED
SEP 17 1985		
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1984 O-10-165		
[REDACTED]		

b6
b7C

CI 87D-25578

New York, New York;
FBW; CREDIT CARD FRAUD;
FAG
OO: BOSTON

Title marked "Changed" to identify principles of various LaROUCHE related organizations identified through investigation. Title formerly carried as "UNSUBS; dba The Independent Democratic Party for LaRouche; dba The LaRouche Campaign, P.O. Box 2150, New York, New York 10016, FBW(B); CREDIT CARD FRAUD; POSSIBLE FAG, OO: BOSTON".

Re CI teletype to BS, 7/31/85; HO teletype to CI, 8/5/85; and CG teletype to CI, 8/27/85.

Enclosed for Chicago is a Federal grand jury (FGJ) subpoena addressed to [redacted] b3

[redacted] for [redacted]

Enclosed for Houston is a FGJ subpoena addressed to [redacted] b3

For information of Chicago and Houston, [redacted]
[redacted] has voluntarily provided cancelled checks from her personal checking account which are payable to CDI. Endorsements show these checks being deposited to accounts at ANB&TC of Chicago and RB-BB in Houston.
[redacted] has stopped payment on checks amounting to [redacted]. She advises that these checks have not been returned to her to date. [redacted] received two unsecured promissory notes from CDI for [redacted] total which are not due until [redacted]. CDI has received approximately [redacted] from [redacted] during [redacted] in the form of checks on which she was unable to stop payment.

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[redacted] has agreed to consensual monitoring and has recorded two conversations with an individual she identifies as [redacted] last name unknown (LNU). [redacted] believes [redacted] (LNU) is calling her from Chicago but does not know for sure. [redacted] (LNU) has referred to [redacted] and The LaRouche Organization on tape.

CI 87D-25578

LEADS:

CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1. Serve enclosed FGJ subpoena for all [redacted] ✓

and [redacted] 2. Locate and interview [redacted]
[redacted] (LNU) regarding loans and/or contributions solicited
from [redacted] and obtain a photograph of [redacted]
suitable for use in a photographic display.

HOUSTON DIVISION

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

Serve enclosed FGJ subpoena for all [redacted]

b3

x Airtel

10/2/85

TO: SAC, CINCINNATI (87D-25578)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (196B-2430) (P) (SQ.7C)

[REDACTED]

DBA CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.;
DBA INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY;
-VICTIM;
ITSP-POSSIBLE;
FBW;
OO:CINCINNATI

b6
b7C

Re Cincinnati airtel to Boston, 9/11/85.

Enclosed herewith is executed subpoena.

Investigation continuing.

1*

9-30-91 152558/102
FF 312, 746

2-Cincinnati
1-Chicago

JTD:dsr
(3)

80N-1-28

196B-2430-7

13
FBI - CINCINNATI

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
 Facsimile
 AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date 10/23/85

_____	Desk #1
_____	Desk #2
_____	Desk #3
_____	Desk #4
_____	Squad #5
_____	Squad #5-A
_____	Squad #5-B
_____	Squad #5-C
_____	Squad #6
_____	Squad #6-A
_____	Squad #6-B
_____	#6-C
_____	#6-D
_____	Squad #7
_____	Squad #7-B
_____	Squad #7-C
_____	Squad #8
_____	Squad #9
_____	Squad #10
_____	Squad #11
_____	Squad #12
_____	Squad #13
_____	Squad #13-A
_____	Squad #14
_____	Squad #15
_____	Squad #16

TO: SAC, ALEXANDRIA (196B-883)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (196B-1446) (P)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] dba CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.:
 20 SOUTH KING STREET, LEESBURG, VIRGINIA;
 304 WEST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK;
 [REDACTED] dba SCHIFFLER INSTITUTE,
 4705 NORTH KEDZIE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS;

FBW (B)
 (OO: NEW YORK)

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY;

VICTIM;

ITSP; POSSIBLE FBW
 (OO: CINCINNATI)
 (ST. 07D-25578)

[REDACTED] PASS CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR LAROUCHE;
 THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN; CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.,
 166 ASHMONT STREET, DORCHESTER, MASS.:

[REDACTED] dba FUSION ENERGY FOUNDATION.

[REDACTED] dba CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC.:

UNSUBS;

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE,
 304 WEST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK
 FBW; CREDIT CARD FRAUD; FAG
 (OO: BS)

- 2 - Alexandria
 ② - Chicago (Enc. 2) PD
 2 - Cincinnati
 2 - Newark
 2 - Boston
 RJE/dw
 (10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9-30-91 BY 156589/PLA
 #312,746

Approved: *J. W. G. H.*Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
 SERIALIZED..... FILED.....

OCT 28 1985

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING

MIL-CHICAGO 65

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Re Alexandria airtel to the Bureau, 9/13/85; Bureau letter to Newark, 9/17/85; and Boston telephone call of SA [redacted] to Chicago SA [redacted] 10/15/85.

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Enclosed for Chicago is a draft affidavit in support of a complaint and a packet of information representing a print out of unauthorized credit card charges made by LAROUCHE entities.

In 11/84, Boston received several complaints to the effect that the LAROUCHE Campaign and its related entities, including CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC., operated a "boiler room" fundraising campaign at 166 Ashmont Street, Dorchester, Mass. Investigation has determined that a group of approximately 20 - 25 paid employees and volunteers in Boston staffed sales booths located in public areas. These sales booths sold a variety of literature, including "New Solidarity" newspaper and "Executive Intelligence Review" magazines to the public. Using information generated from these sales, it appears that Boston area subjects engaged in an extensive solicitation program in the New England area to obtain credit card donations and "loans" for the LAROUCHE campaign and its related entities throughout the 1984 campaign.

From records obtained thus far, Boston is aware that field offices were maintained in many other metropolitan areas including Atlanta, Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas - Ft. Worth, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and Seattle. Comprehensive "record" subpoenas were issued to all LAROUCHE organizations in 1/84 and 2/84. Compliance has been begrudging and slow. Typically, the organizations are unwilling/unable to provide a custodian of records who can intelligently discuss the documentation provided.

[redacted] appeared before the Federal Grand Jury (FGJ), Boston, Massachusetts, in 9/85, as [redacted]

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In late 9/85, [redacted] appeared before U.S. District Judge DAVID MAZZONE, Boston, Massachusetts, who ordered him held in contempt until he answered questions posed to him. [redacted] then notified the court of his intention to testify. Although he has appeared, little substantive information has been developed. [redacted] is evasive, combative and desirous of consulting with his attorney [redacted] of Newark, New Jersey, after every question.

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The USA's office in Boston and FBI, Boston encourage other divisions to develop cases against LAROUCHE related subjects.

Enclosed items furnished to Chicago can be used as a basis for beginning interviews of victims in Illinois and contiguous states. To date, the LAROUCHE organizations have not provided a list of their employees. [redacted] has been extremely helpful in developing information regarding the LAROUCHE campaign organizational structures and the location of some personnel.

b7D

The USA's office, Boston, has been evaluating the enclosed draft affidavit prior to the actual filing of criminal complaints. Inasmuch as subjects are now believed to be located in the LAROUCHE enclave in Leesburg, Virginia, Boston anticipates the need to obtain "third party" search warrants for the LAROUCHE campaign headquarters to locate and arrest these people. As that time draws nearer, Boston will coordinate directly with Alexandria to arrange for adequate surveillance prior to arrests and develop detailed arrest plans.

Despite a significant degree of non-compliance by the LAROUCHE campaign, Boston has obtained, through the FGJ process, [redacted] and can, at this point, provide interested divisions with computer listings representing victims whose credit cards were misused by the subjects.

b3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 1525809/100
#312, 946

196B-2430-8a

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>Jms</i>	FILED <i>Jms</i>
OCT 28 1986	
FBI - CHICAGO	
<i>Jms</i>	

b6
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 1565 SP89/26
#312,746

196B-2430-8B

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 28 1986	
FBI - CHICAGO	JRC

b6
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Memorandum



To : SAC, CHICAGO (196B-2430) (P) (Sq. 7C) Date 1/9/86

From : SA [redacted]

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Subject : [redacted]

dba Caucus Distributors, Inc.,
dba Independent Democratic Party;

[redacted] - VICTIM;

ITSP; FBW
OO: CINCINNATI

Re Cincinnati airtel to Chicago, 9/11/85.

Reairtel requested that [redacted]
be interviewed concerning loans by victim to CAUCUS
DISTRIBUTORS, INC., which is located at 4507 North
Kedzie, Chicago, Illinois.

Previous attempts to locate [redacted] and
[redacted] have been negative.

It is recommended that captioned matter be
reassigned due to transfer of writer.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 1565 SP/ptw
#312746

① - Chicago
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JAN 8 1986
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196B-2430-9

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FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#1457)

TEXT:

BS00015 0140303Z

PP HQ AX BT CG CN LA NK PA SF

DE BS

P 14 2050Z JAN 86

FM BOSTON (196B-1446) (P)

TO DIRECTOR (196-5745) (PRIORITY)

ATTN: UNIT CHIEF [REDACTED] FINANCIAL CRIMES UNIT, CRIMINAL

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

ALEXANDRIA (196B-883)

BALTIMORE (PRIORITY)

CHICAGO (196B-2430) (PRIORITY)

CINCINNATI (87D-25578) (PRIORITY)

LOS ANGELES (PRIORITY)

NEWARK (PRIORITY)

PHILADELPHIA (PRIORITY)

SAN FRANCISCO (PRIORITY)

BT

UNCLAS

N.A.
1-15-86
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-5-91 BY SP3/DTG/Kal
1565 860/PLATE 9/30/91
312, 746

Desk #1
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196B-2430-10

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PAGE TWO BS 196-5745

[REDACTED] DBA THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR LAROUCHE;
THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN; CAUCAU DISTRIBUTORS, INC., 166 ASHMONT ST.,
DORCHESTER, MA; [REDACTED]

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DBA FUSION ENERGY FOUNDATION; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DBA CAMPAIGNER PUBLISHERS, INC.: UNSUBS; THE NATIONAL
DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE CREDIT CARD FAUD, FAG; OO:BOSTON.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND ALL RECEIVING OFFICES,
THE BOSTON DIVISION, IN COORDINATION WITH THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE, BOSTON, AND THE SECRET SERVICE, HAS MADE PLANS FOR A
CONFERENCE IN BOSTON FROM FEBRUARY 12 THROUGH 14/86 TO SHARE
INFORMATION AND COORDINATE EFFORTS IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE WIDE-
SPREAD FUND RAISING FRAUD BY THE LYNDON LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN
ORGANIZATION AND RELATED ENTITIES.

BY WAY OF BACKGROUND, BOSTON'S INVESTIGATION INTO LAROUCHE
BEGAN IN NOVEMBER, 1984, FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF COMPLAINTS FROM
BOSTON AREA BANKS AND INDIVIDUALS THAT THEIR MASTERARDS AND VISA
CARDS HAD BEEN CHARGED BY THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN AND THE INDEPENDENT
DEMOCRATICS FOR LAROUCHE WITHOUT THEIR AUTHORITY. THE CASE HAS BEEN
WORKED JOINTLY WITH THE SECRET SERVICE IN BOSTON.

PAGE THREE BS 196B-1446

[REDACTED] ANALYSIS [REDACTED]

SUBPOENAED FROM [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] SUBPOENAED FOR [REDACTED]

BOSTON HAS IDENTIFIED FOUR LOCALLY BASED FUND RAISERS WHO
WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CREDIT CARD FRAUD IN THIS DIVISION.
THEY WORKED OUT OF A BOSTON BASED OFFICE COVERING THE
NEW ENGLAND AREA AND CANADA. THERE WERE SIMILARLY ORGANIZED
OFFICES IN MOST OF THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.
A REVIEW OF PLAINTS MADE TO THE FBI AND S.S. INDICATES THAT
WHILE THE FUND RAISING MAY HAVE BEEN DECENTRALIZED IT WAS
CERTAINLY CONTROLLED AND ORGANIZED. BOSTON'S SUBJECT WHO WILL
BE INDICTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE HAVE FLED THE BOSTON AREA AND
ARE NOW BELIEVED TO BE RESIDING IN THE LEEBURG, VIRGINIA,
AREA AS PART OF THE LAROUCHE COMPOUND. THE LACK OF A COOPERATING
WITNESS ON THE INSIDE MEANS THAT BOSTON AS YET LACKS VENUE AND
EVIDENCE TO CHARGE THIS AS A NATIONAL CONSPIRACY.

PAGE FOUR BS 196B-146

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE FUND RAISING CONTINUES. THE SCHEME APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN MODIFIED FROM CREDIT CARD FRAUD TO REQUESTING LONG-TERM, LOW-INTEREST LOANS BE MADE TO LAROUCHE ORGANIZATIONS. MANY OF THESE LOANS ARE IN EXCESS OF \$10,000 AND ARE SOLICITED FROM THE ELDERLY AND MENTALLY INCAPACITATED.

WILLIAM F. WELD, U.S. ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASS., BOSTON, MASS., IS EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN THIS CASE AND HAS ENCOURAGED OTHER U.S. ATTORNEYS ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO DEVELOP THEIR OWN CASES WHERE VENUE PERMITS TO MORE FULLY ADDRESS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE FRAUD. HE BELIEVES THAT A CONFERENCE OF INTERESTED OFFICES AND U.S. ATTORNEYS WOULD BE BENEFICIAL IN THIS MATTER TO COORDINATE A PROSECUTIVE AND INVESTIGATIVE EFFORT. HE AND HIS STAFF PLAN TO MAKE A PRESENTATION REGARDING THE PROSECUTIVE THEORIES AND PROBLEMS WHICH BOSTON HAS ENCOUNTERED. ALL ATTENDEES SHOULD ALSO BENEFIT FROM DISCUSSIONS RELATIVE TO THE SITUATIONS IN THE RESPECTIVE AREAS OF THE ATTENDEES, THE STATUS OF THEIR INVESTIGATIONS, AND A MORE COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXTENSIVE RECORDS WHICH BOSTON HAS AVAILABLE TO ASSIST OTHER OFFICES IN THEIR INVESTIGATIONS.

PAGE FIVE BS 196B-1446

ON DECEMBER 27, 1985, STEPHEN S. TROTT, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CRIMINAL DIVISION, DOJ, SENT A LETTER TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY IN BOSTON AND OTHER U.S. ATTORNEY OFFICES IN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, AND LA IN WHICH HE MENTIONED THE POSSIBILITY OF THIS CONFERENCE. HE HAS ASSIGNED [REDACTED] OF THE FRAUD SECTION, DOJ, TO MONITOR THIS INVESTIGATION; AND IT IS EXPECTED MR. [REDACTED] WILL BE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE.

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ALL INTERESTED OFFICES AND FBIHQ ARE REQUESTED TO SEND APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONFERENCE IN BOSTON. BOSTON HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE MARRIOTT HOTEL ON THE WATERFRONT IN BOSTON TO RESERVE A BLOCK OF ROOMS AT A SPECIAL RATE OF \$50.00 A DAY PLUS \$5 TAX FOR THE EVENINGS OF DECEMBER 12 AND 13, 1986. BOSTON HAS ALSO RESERVED A CONFERENCE ROOM AT THE HOTEL FOR ALL DAY ON THE THIRTEENTH AND THE MORNING OF THE FOURTEENTH. IT IS EXPECTED THAT ATTENDEES WOULD ARRIVE IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING OF THE TWELFTH AND BE READY TO BEGIN DISCUSSIONS FIRST THING IN THE MORNING OF THE FOURTEENTH. ATTENDEES MAY MAKE PLANS TO TRAVEL BACK TO THEIR DIVISIONS ON THE FOURTEENTH.

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BECAUSE OF THE SPECIAL RATE BEING GIVEN AT THE HOTEL, THE MANAGEMENT HAS REQUESTED THAT OUR ROOMS ARE RESERVED AT LEAT TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE. ALL ATTENDEES ARE REQUESTED TO CONFIRM THEIR ATTENDANCE WITH SSA [REDACTED] OF THE BOSTON OFFICE, OR HIS SECRETARY BY TELEPHONE WITH CREDIT CARD NUMBER TO RESERVE THEIR HOTEL NOW.

SS IN BOSTON AND THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE WILL BE SENDING INVITATIONS TO THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN THE AREAS OF THE OFFICES RECEIVING THIS COMMUNICATION. THE ALEXANDRIA OFFICES HAS ADVISED IT WISHES TO INVITE THE SHERIFF OF LONDON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, WHERE THE LYNDON LAROUCHE HEADQUARTERS COPOUND IS LOCATED AND THE OBVIOUS SITE FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE SEARCHES AND/OR ARRESTS. THE U.S. ATTORNEYS OFFICE IN BOSTON CONCURS. ALL ATTENDEES WILL BE ADDED TO BOSTON'S FEDERAL GRAND JURY 6E DISCLOSURE LIST.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 1/29/86

telephone number (home) [redacted] and (work) [redacted] Alsip, Illinois, Extension [redacted], telephonically contacted the interviewing Agent pursuant to the Agent having left a card at her residence. [redacted] was informed the interview was regarding a possible unauthorized credit card charge to her VISA/MASTER CHARGE account on or about August 27, 1984, in the amount of \$500. [redacted] thereafter voluntarily provided the following information:

[redacted] stated that sometime in 1984 she recalls having received her credit card statement, possibly on her VISA card, which reflected a \$500 charge for some kind of books. [redacted] stated she assumes the charge was for books because the name of the company had something to do with publications. [redacted] stated the statement reflected the charge had originated in New York and she has never been to New York. She advised she then contacted the credit card company informing them of the unauthorized charge and as a result the charge was removed by the next statement.

[redacted] was questioned regarding any possible contact/association she may have had with INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LA ROUCHE, THE LA ROUCHE CAMPAIGN, FUSION ENERGY FOUNDATION, CAMPAIGN PUBLICATIONS, CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS and NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE. GOLDIE stated CAMPAIGN PUBLICATIONS may have been the company to which the \$500 charge had been made however she has never heard of any of the other organizations. Furthermore, she has never received any phone calls from these organizations soliciting donations nor does she have any idea how anybody got her credit card number in order to make an unauthorized charge.

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DATE 9-30-91 BY 1565 SOA/rte
#312 746

Investigation on 1/13/86 at Chicago, Illinois File # Chicago 196B-2430-13

by SA [redacted] MW JMS/ns Date dictated 1/17/86

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196B-2480-13

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 1/30/86

telephone number [redacted] was interviewed in the driveway in front of her residence. [redacted] was advised as to the identity of the interviewing Agent and the reason for the interview however [redacted] refused to allow the interviewing Agent to enter her residence for the purpose of an interview.

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[redacted] advised that during 1984 she made a number of political contributions to the campaign of LYNDON LA ROUCHE. [redacted] stated that she would make these political contributions with the use of one of her credit cards. [redacted] stated that in addition to a couple of \$500 contributions she made two or three smaller credit card-type contributions.

[redacted] stated that all of the credit card charges attributable to the LYNDON LA ROUCHE campaign were authorized by her. [redacted] stated that in retrospect she feels that these contributions were probably not the best of things to do and she wishes now that she had the money back however at the time that she made these contributions she knew what she was doing.

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[redacted] stated that she did not wish to be further involved regarding this investigation and is aware of the fact that Special Agent (SA) [redacted] left several messages on her telephone answering machine requesting an interview. [redacted] stated that she just does not want to be involved in this situation any more. [redacted] stated that she has read something about this investigation and understands what is going on.

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DATE 9-30-91 BY 156558/PTE
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Investigation on 1/28/86 at Bloomingdale, Illinois File # Chicago 196-2430-14

by SA [redacted]

BLB/ns

Date dictated 1/29/86b6
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 1565509/PM
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FBI-CHICAGO	

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 2/10/86

[redacted] Mount Prospect, Illinois,
 60056, telephone number [redacted] was interviewed at his place of
 employment, [redacted] Chicago, Illinois,
 telephone number [redacted] was advised of the identity
 of the interviewing Agent and upon being informed of the nature of the
 interview, he voluntarily provided the following information:

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[redacted] stated he became acquainted with the LYNDON LA ROUCHE CAMPAIGN in February, 1984 when he happened to stop at UNION STATION during his lunch break to buy a sandwich. While there he observed a small table where two individuals, whose names he does not recall, were passing out literature on behalf of CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS. [redacted] stated he believes one of the individuals at the table was running for office in one of the suburbs. Some of the literature which was passed out contained interesting information about Marxism. [redacted] advised he is politically ultra-conservative and since he found the information to be very interesting, he therefore made a cash contribution of approximately \$15 to \$25 and left his name, address and phone number with the individuals.

Shortly after this initial contact, on or about February 27, 1984, [redacted] stated he received a telephone call from [redacted] of the CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS/LA ROUCHE CAMPAIGN at which time they discussed some ultra-conservative views. At this time [redacted] asked [redacted] if he would be interested in subscribing to one of their publications, EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REPORT for \$225 and [redacted] agreed to do so and thereafter provided [redacted] his VISA credit card number authorizing him to charge the subscription to his account. [redacted] stated his VISA credit card number is [redacted] at BANK ONE of Columbus, Ohio. [redacted] explained his credit card limit on this account is tied in with his MERRILL LYNCH Account whereby the credit limit is one-half of the amount in his MERRILL LYNCH Account. [redacted] stated he did in fact receive copies of the magazine to which he had subscribed.

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DATE 2-21-01 BY [signature]
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[redacted] stated [redacted] next called him on or about March 14, 1984 at which time he solicited a \$100 contribution to the LA ROUCHE CAMPAIGN and [redacted] once again authorized [redacted] to charge the contribution to his VISA account. Shortly after that, on or about March 22, 1984, [redacted] was once again recontacted and authorized a \$900 contribution to the LA ROUCHE CAMPAIGN which was to be charged to his VISA card. At this time [redacted] was informed there was a limit as to the

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Investigation on 1/17/86 at Chicago, Illinois File # Chicago 196B-2430

by SA [redacted] JMS/ns Date dictated 1/27/86

CG 196B-2430

Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted]

, On 1/17/86

, Page

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amount of much which could be accepted by an individual as a contribution, that is, \$1,000, therefore the previous \$100 and this \$900 contribution would total the \$1,000 limit for him.

Since these initial contacts [redacted] stated he has been contacted on numerous occasions by [redacted] who was identified as the accountant for the LA ROUCHE CAMPAIGN in Chicago. [redacted] advised he has never been to the LA ROUCHE office which is located at 4507 North Kedzie, Second Floor, Chicago. [redacted] stated [redacted] are located at this office and he has been able to contact them at telephone number [redacted]. [redacted] stated in all of the subsequent contacts, [redacted] continued to solicit money however he told [redacted] this money would be considered as a loan.

[redacted] explained to [redacted] that if the campaign was able to raise a certain amount of money, they would be able to apply for matching funds from the government. [redacted] told [redacted] any money which he would give would be considered as a loan and it would be repaid once the matching funds were received from the government. In addition, [redacted] agreed to pay interest on the loan as well as the interest being charged to his VISA account. [redacted] stated he continued to authorize credit card charges to his account throughout 1984, all the time with the understanding that these were loans which would be repaid. Throughout these contacts [redacted] continued to tell [redacted] that he wanted to consolidate the loans and give him a note verifying the loan. [redacted] kept delaying the promised note until [redacted] finally received a CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC., unsecured promissory note for the amount of \$32,000 due one year from the date of the note, December 19, 1984, plus 14% interest payable in \$375 monthly interest payments. [redacted] stated he believes he did receive an interest payment in February, 1985 in the amount of \$350 and \$500 on March 9, 1985, however he has received nothing since that time.

[redacted] advised from his initial contact in February, 1984 to February, 1985 a total of \$85,625 had been charged to his VISA account on behalf of CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, THE LA ROUCHE CAMPAIGN, CITIZENS FOR LA ROUCHE and the SCHILLER INSTITUTE. This total amount includes the initial \$225 for EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REPORT Magazine and the \$1,000 contribution in the form of a \$100 and \$900 payment. It also includes, however, unauthorized charges to his account in the amounts of \$2,000, \$1,000 and \$6,000 to the SCHILLER INSTITUTE. [redacted] stated he began to make telephone calls to [redacted] regarding the repayments however the calls were not returned or the girl who answered the phone would tell him [redacted] were out to lunch. [redacted] advised in March, 1985 he began to try to collect on the loans without any success. In May, 1985, [redacted] stated he sent [redacted] a letter dated May 9, 1985 in which he summarized all of the loans on a sheet which was attached to

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Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted]

1/17/86

, On _____

, Page _____

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the letter. A copy of this letter and attachment is hereby attached and made a part hereof:

[REDACTED]
Mt. Prospect, Illinois 60056

Telephone [REDACTED]

March 27, 1985

[REDACTED]
caucus DISTRIBUTORS, Inc.
4507 N. Kedzie 2nd Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60625

Dear [REDACTED]

Just had a phone call from [REDACTED] of Merrill Lynch, looking for their \$6,000 VISA overdraft. She said that no one from the Schiller Institute had yet contacted her about replacing the money.

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Attached are copies of my Merrill Lynch statements showing the VISA charges by the Schiller Institute in January and February. Although in December, I had authorized only \$7,500, my January statement shows that Schiller Institute took out \$10,500.

Both Merrill Lynch and I would appreciate a quick return of those unauthorized charges to my VISA card.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

[REDACTED]

VISA Charges
 Made to [REDACTED] Account

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Transaction Date	VISA Cleared Date	Description	Amount
2/27/84	3/07/84	Campaigner Publication	225.00
3/14/84	3/20/84	The LaRouche Campaign	100.00
3/22/84	3/28/84	" "	900.00
4/06/84	4/13/84	Campaigner Publication	400.00
4/10/84	4/16/84	Citizens for LaRouche	500.00
4/12/84	4/18/84	Campaigner Publication	1,000.00
4/26/84	5/04/84	" "	2,500.00
4/26/84	5/07/84	" "	500.00
5/11/84	5/17/84	" "	3,000.00
5/29/84	6/04/84	The LaRouche Campaigne	1,000.00
7/06/84	7/13/84	Campaigner Publication	3,000.00
7/11/84	7/18/84	" "	7,000.00
8/02/84	8/09/84	" "	5,000.00
8/13/84	8/27/84	" "	6,500.00
9/05/84	9/13/84	" "	5,000.00
10/11/84	10/18/84	" "	7,500.00
10/31/84	11/06/84	" "	7,500.00
11/02/84	11/06/84	" "	7,500.00
	12/13/84	The Schiller Institute	10,000.00
12/24/84	1/10/85	" " "	5,000.00
12/24/84	1/10/85	" " "	2,000.00
12/26/84	1/10/85	" " "	500.00
	1/11/85	" " "	2,000.00*
	1/11/85	" " "	1,000.00*
2/11/85	2/20/85	" " "	6,000.00*
		Total	\$85,625.00

* = unauthorized charge

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1/17/86

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Continuation of FD-302 of _____, On _____, Page _____

At this time [redacted] attempted to secure a note for the remaining \$46,400 as well as reimbursement for the \$6,000 unauthorized charge on February 11, 1985.

[redacted] stated in November, 1985 he once again contacted [redacted] regarding the note for the remainder of the loans and [redacted] informed him the books were a mess and he was in the process of straightening them out and would get back to him in a short time, however they never called.

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[redacted] stated in December, 1985 they recontacted him for another loan and he told them no and once again inquired regarding the note for the rest of the money and once again he was advised they were still working on it and the matter would be straightened out.

Regarding the unauthorized charges to his VISA account, [redacted] stated when he noticed them on the statement he called VISA first and told them that he would attempt to get repayment from the SCHILLER INSTITUTE.

[redacted] then called [redacted] and advised him of the charges and he was told that they had just switched over to a computer system and the matter must be a mistake. [redacted] stated he was advised that [redacted] of the LA ROUCHE Headquarters in Washington, D.C. would call VISA and have the amount replaced. [redacted] stated he then informed the people from VISA that [redacted] of Washington, D.C. would be calling however [redacted] never did call. [redacted] later recontacted VISA and told them he was unable to get any answers from the SCHILLER INSTITUTE and they informed him they would take care of the problem. Approximately 3 to 4 months later a credit reversal appeared on his VISA account statement.

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Regarding other problems, [redacted] stated on October 11, 1984 he made a one - month loan to [redacted] with the understanding that the money be returned in a month because he needed it to loan to his brother who is going to buy a car. When [redacted] attempted to collect on the loan, he was sent a check in the amount of \$7,700 payable to [redacted]. He stated he then called [redacted] back and informed him the check should have been made payable to [redacted] rather than [redacted]. Subsequently a check in the amount of \$7,700 was issued payable to [redacted]. [redacted] stated the extra \$200 was to have been an interest payment on the loan. At the time the check was issued, [redacted] stated [redacted] had asked him not to deposit the check just yet because there was not enough money in the account. [redacted] explained there was a problem because the FBI had frozen their assets and the funds were locked however he would let [redacted] know when the funds became available. Accordingly, [redacted] never did deposit the check and [redacted] never did call back to advise him when there was enough funds to cover the check. [redacted] stated a couple of months ago he inquired regarding the

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Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted], On 1/17/86, Page 7

frozen funds and was sent a brochure containing a tyraid against the FBI and the United States Attorney's Office.

[redacted] also advised regarding the \$1,000 contribution limit per contributor, he had come to determine that the loan he made on May 29, 1984 had been put in the name of his [redacted] and when he inquired regarding this he was informed that this was done because their records already reflected a \$1,000 contribution from him so they decided to put this loan in his mother's name.

In addition to the previously described documents, [redacted] also provided a copy of the following described documents:

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1. Letter from [redacted] THE LA ROUCHE CAMPAIGN, to [redacted] Mount Prospect, Illinois, acknowledging a loan of \$1,000 on May 29, 1984.

2. CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC. unsecured promissory note dated December 19, 1984 in the amount of \$32,000 with an interest rate of 14% payable in monthly interest payments of \$375. The note is signed [redacted]
[redacted] Chicago, Illinois, 60625.

3. Note to [redacted] signed [redacted] regarding the loan note and monthly interest payment.

4. Letter dated March 27, 1985 from [redacted] to Mr. [redacted] regarding unauthorized charges to [redacted] VISA card.

5. Letter dated March 18, 1985, from [redacted] MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH, INC. to CMA PROGRAM CUSTOMER regarding disputed CMA VISA charges.

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6. MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH, INC. form letter regarding an unauthorized charge of \$6,000 on February 11, 1985 to the SCHILLER INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C. on CMA VISA account number 626-10520.

7. CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC. check number [redacted] dated November 9, 1984 payable to [redacted] in the amount of \$7,700 drawn on account number [redacted] at the CHEMICAL BANK, 970 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York.

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Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted], On 1/17/86, Page 8*

8. CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC. check number [redacted]
dated November 20, 1984 in the amount of \$7,700 payable to [redacted]
[redacted] with the notation that this check is a replacement for
check number [redacted]. This check is drawn on account number
[redacted] at CHEMICAL BANK, 970 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York,
10019.

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9. A three-page news letter from THE LA ROUCHE CAMPAIGN,
P.O. Box 17720, Washington, D.C., 20041 - 0720 dated May 15, 1985.



United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts
JUL 24 1985

1107 J.W. McKinley Post Office and Courthouse
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 15658098
#312, 746

Anton R. Valukas
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Everett McKinley Dirksen Bldg.
Rm. 1500 S, 219 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

June 18, 1985

UNSUB, 4KA
LYNDON LAROUCHE
FBI, ITSP, AF
CREDIT CARD FRAUD
OO: CHICAGO

Re: Lyndon LaRouche - Credit Card Fraud and Election Law Violations

Dear [redacted]:

I am writing to bring to your attention an apparent nationwide fraud scheme, part of which appears to have been centered in your District. This is an ongoing investigation in this office, conducted jointly by the FBI and Secret Service, but the magnitude and compartmentalization of the fraud makes it clear that it must be addressed by other offices as well. We have now reached a stage where enough records have been obtained to allow us to save other offices a great deal of groundwork.

The case involves individuals and entities associated with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., a far right-wing (formerly far left-wing) individual, who ran for President in 1984. LaRouche and his associates have been the subjects of previous investigations by the Department of Justice and the Federal Election Commission, but no indictments have been brought. LaRouche's responses to investigations have generally been to file lawsuits to block them (see, e.g., LaRouche v. Webster, 566 F. Supp. 415 (S.D.N.Y., 1983)) and to blame them on KGB "conspiracies". (See attached November 29, 1984 press release). They are well financed (the source of the funds remains somewhat unclear), and use a series of interrelated entities to conduct (and hide the conduct of) their affairs.

The current investigation was initiated based upon complaints made by victims both through the news media and directly to the [redacted]

[redacted]
PLEASE CONTACT

(PAGE 4) TO

DETERMINE OFFICE

CONNECTION TIED

PRESERVE TO DATE.

1968-2430-16

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JULY 9 1985	
FBI-CHICAGO	
GMS	

government.^{1/} The offenses involved include credit card fraud, 15 U.S.C. §1644, Mail Fraud, 18 U.S.C. §1341, and possibly election law violations.

The pattern of the fraud is generally the following. Various LaRouche-related entities set up booths in airports and other public places advocating, and selling materials advocating, "laser beam technology" and other political or high-tech issues. If an individual is persuaded to purchase materials or contribute, he or she is encouraged to do so (generally in relatively small amounts) by credit card. However, when the cardholder receives the bill, rather than \$20-30 (or whatever was authorized) the bill is for \$500, \$1,000, or some other much larger amount.^{2/}

This pattern, or scenarios similar to it, has been repeated with at least hundreds of victims across the country, bringing in hundreds of thousands of dollars to LaRouche-related entities right around election time. The response of the LaRouche organizations to this recurrent pattern of fraud has been a claim that the FBI (or some other sinister force) made these unauthorized charges in order to create a pretext for an investigation.

One of the thrusts of the investigation thus far has been to obtain records from the various LaRouche-related entities. These groups are both highly security-conscious and paranoid about the federal government. This combination has made it almost impossible to get access to, information from, or service of process upon, their main headquarters in New York. Our grand jury records subpoenas have resulted in extensive litigation, in which four LaRouche-related entities have been held in contempt for failure to comply. We are now finally obtaining those records, to go along with bank records previously received.

The records and the F.B.I.-Secret Service investigation make clear that LaRouche-related fundraising, and this pattern of fraud, went on across the country, not just in Massachusetts. It appears,

^{1/}A number of television and print media from around the country have expressed interest in this case and provided information regarding victims who complained to them. The publicity has, in turn, encouraged other victims to come forward.

^{2/}Even if, after getting the bill, a victim was able to get the unauthorized amount charged back to LaRouche (hundreds of thousands of dollars of such chargebacks have been made), there has still been an unauthorized interest-free loan, and, although it is not clear, some matching funds may have been obtained, which would be a federal election law violation.

moreover, that this type of fundraising and fraud were, at least to initial outward appearances, compartmentalized and handled out of local regional offices. I am therefore writing to ask you and certain other key Districts if you would care to open cases on this matter, for two reasons:

- (1) It appears that this office does not, at this stage of the investigation, have jurisdiction to prosecute the frauds committed out of the office in your District. We do not now feel comfortable with a nationwide conspiracy or RICO charge. Thus, unless certain other Districts become involved, a substantial amount of fraud and individuals involved in fraudulent activity may not be fully investigated in a timely fashion.
- (2) Although we have no clear evidence of this at this time, it seems highly unlikely - at best - that such a massive, nationwide pattern of fraud was a coincidence. However, LaRouche's supporters appear to be fanatics, who will not easily testify truthfully if the truth implicates higher-ups in the organization. It would appear that the only way to get to the heart of this fraudulent scheme is to investigate and, where the evidence permits, indict the local perpetrators, both to enforce the law and to help move the investigation closer to the organizers of the fraud.

The assistance that this office can provide other Districts in this investigation may include the following:

Bank Records - We have obtained records for the accounts of several LaRouche-related entities who received funds from unauthorized credit card charges. Some (though by no means all) of these records have been computerized (a sample page is attached). That effort is continuing, but the results so far can provide partial breakdowns of victims by city or state. Also, the credit card slips sometimes contain helpful initials, as well as the potential for handwriting and/or fingerprint analyses.

LaRouche Entity Records - With extensive and ongoing litigation, we are obtaining some records of several LaRouche-related entities. These include some original credit card records, which will be available for analysis or other purposes.

Interviews - The FBI and Secret Service in this District (as well as various law enforcement agencies in other areas) have conducted numerous interviews of victims of this fraud. Any interviews in your district will be made available, as well as samples of victims' statements.

In conclusion, this is a major fraud scheme, large portions of which will not be addressed unless yours and other Districts join in the investigation. I have discussed the matter briefly with Steve Trott, who I think concurs that franchised prosecution is an appropriate response to franchised fraud.

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I hope you will choose to become involved, and we look forward to working with your office on the matter. Please give me a call if you have any questions. The persons with working knowledge of the matter are, for this office, Assistant United States Attorney [redacted]
[redacted] and for the investigating agencies, FBI [redacted]

Special Agent [redacted]

Thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Bill

WILLIAM F. WELD
United States Attorney

Attachments

cc: James W. Greenleaf, SAC, FBI - Boston
J. Peter Rush, SAC, U.S. Secret Service - Boston
Stephen S. Trott, Asst. Attorney General, Criminal Division
[redacted] Chief, Frauds Section, DOJ

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WFW/DIS/jsb

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FBI COMPLICIT IN HARRIMAN-BUNDY DEAL WITH SOVIETS TO DESTROY LAROUCHE AND ASSOCIATES

Nov. 29 (NSIPS)--The friends of Averell Harriman and McGeorge Bundy have made a deal with the Russians to make the destruction of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and his associates one of the preconditions for the upcoming Shultz-Gromyko arms-control talks. LaRouche is being targetted because of his strong public advocacy of the Strategic Defense Initiative, which the Soviets and the Harriman-Bundy forces fervently oppose.

One of the forces operating against LaRouche and his associates is Oliver "Bugsy" Revell, the reputed homosexual lover of former FBI official Clyde Tolson, and presently the number three man at the FBI.

In a related development, the lawyer for Karl Koscher, the CIA double-agent arrested on espionage charges Nov. 27, has attacked the FBI for running the sting operation against the CIA's counterintelligence operations directed at the Soviet KGB. This proves that FBI director Judge William Webster is operating on behalf of Soviet intelligence. Bugsy Revell is one of the key individuals now being deployed by Webster in this context.

REPORT: LAROUCHE
LISTING OF UNAUTHORIZED CREDIT CARD CHARGES

DATE	ORGANIZATION	NAME/ ADDRESS	AMOUNT	PHONE NUMBER	INITIALS	REMARKS	NUMBER
08/26/84	CPI	[REDACTED]	\$500.00		SS		489
		LINEN, ALABAMA 36748					
09/15/84	CPI	[REDACTED]	\$1,000.00		RA		358
		MOBILE, ALABAMA 36608					
09/12/84	CPI	[REDACTED]	\$1,000.00		TJ		730
		ANCH., ALASKA 99502					
08/15/83	FEF	[REDACTED]	\$100.00	[REDACTED]			007
		ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, 99507					
10/19/84	CPI	[REDACTED]	\$1,000.00		TC		940
		ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99511					b6 b7C
10/17/84	CPI	[REDACTED]	\$500.00		AL		837
		ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502					
03/17/84	CPI	[REDACTED]	\$250.00		TJ		241
		ANCH., ALASKA 99501					
09/13/84	CPI	[REDACTED]	\$1,000.00		TJ		731
		ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508					
10/23/84	CPI	[REDACTED]	\$3,000.00		LG		916
		SITKA, ALASKA 99835					
10/17/84	CPI	[REDACTED]	\$1,000.00		AL		811
		SITKA, ALASKA 99835					
10/17/84	CPI	[REDACTED]	\$1,000.00		AL		812
		SITKA, ALASKA 99835					

TOTALS: \$16,425.00

FEF = Fusion Energy Foundation; CPI = Campaign Publications; IDL = Independent Democrats for Larouche; TLC = The Larouche Campaign; CDI = Caucus Distributors; NDCP = Nat'l Demo Policy Committee



*United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts*

*1107 J.W. McCormack Post Office and Courthouse
Boston, Massachusetts 02109*

June 19, 1985

Stephen S. Trott, Assistant
Attorney General
Criminal Division
Room 2107
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: LaRouche

Dear Steve:

Enclosed is the letter describing the apparent "franchised fraud" in the LaRouche case, which I have sent to [redacted]
[redacted]

Sincerely,

Bill

WILLIAM F. WELD
United States Attorney

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Enclosure

WWF:efb

cc: [redacted], Chief, Fraud Section, Criminal Division
James W. Greenleaf, SAC, FBI
J. Peter Rush, SAC, U. S. Secret Service

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 10/22/85

REPLY TO:
ATTN OF:

SA [redacted]

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SUBJECT: UNSUBS, aka
Lyndon LaRouche;
FBW; ITSP; MF;

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (196B-2754)

Re letter of USA WILLIAM WELD, District of Massachusetts, to USA ANTON VALUKAS, dated June 18, 1985.

[redacted] On October 16, 1985 Special Agent (SA) [redacted]
[redacted] FBI Boston (FTS [redacted]) was telephonically contacted regarding captioned matter. [redacted] stated the LA ROUCHE campaign, operating under various names throughout the country, had a headquarter office at [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, from which solicitations for contributions were made. In addition to making illegal charges to donors' credit cards, prospective donors were requested to permit the organization to loan them money by charging the amount loaned to the donor's credit card with the understanding that the money, along with interest payments, would be returned once the campaign applied for and received matching federal funds. The "loans" were never repaid.

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[redacted] advised he is in possession of countless records including the original credit card slips which contain the initials of the appropriate campaign worker who handled the charge for the respective donors however the campaign headquarters has up to this point refused to turn over the employee lists which would help identify the campaign workers. [redacted] further stated a preliminary limited sampling of the credit card slips in his possession reveals approximately 65 victims in the Illinois area with the loss in the \$100,000 - \$200,000 range. [redacted] advised he would forward to Chicago a computerized list containing the appropriate information of the victims in Illinois.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 1565 SA/PL
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196B-2430-17
196B-2754-2

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OCT 23 1985	
FBI-CHICAGO	

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 1-80)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-114

CG 196B-2754

On October 17, 1985 this matter was discussed with AUSA [redacted] who expressed minimal interest in prosecuting this case, stating that the evidence consisted solely of credit card slips with employee initials which would have to be submitted to the FBI Laboratory, Document Section for handwriting comparison/analysis. AUSA [redacted] further stated in all likelihood the victims have not met the subjects or if they did, they probably would not remember them since they were probably contacted in a busy airport terminal. AUSA [redacted] did, however, agree to reconsider this matter pending a review of the evidence and a sampling of victim interviews.

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LEADS:

CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1. Will contact Secretary of State's Office and Attorney General's Office regarding any complaints of this nature which may have been filed.
2. Will, upon receipt of information from Boston, attempt to locate and interview any victims.

Memorandum



To : SAC, CHICAGO (196B-2754) (Sq. 7C)

Date 12/19/85

From : SA [redacted]

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Subject : LYNDON LA ROUCHE, aka
ET AL;
FBW; MF;
OO: CHICAGO

At the request of AUSA [redacted] telephonic contact was made on 11/19/85 with [redacted] DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ATTORNEY, Fraud section, Washington, D.C., FTS [redacted] who advised as follows:

[redacted] stated he is currently coordinating and assisting in the investigations being conducted regarding the LYNDON LA ROUCHE Campaign. [redacted] stated the cities where LA ROUCHE's campaign offices were headquartered were Los Angeles, San Francisco, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago and that all of the U.S. ATTORNEY's located in these cities were actively investigating these cases.

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[redacted] stated in his role as coordinator, he would be willing to assist in any way possible and the U.S. ATTORNEY's Office and the FBI should not hesitate to call him.

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Contact was also made with AUSA [redacted] U.S. ATTORNEY'S Office, Boston, Massachusetts, FTS [redacted] who advised he is preparing an indictment against the LA ROUCHE campaign workers in Boston. [redacted] stated the evidence in the case consists primarily of the original credit card slips obtained from the LA ROUCHE Campaign, bank credit card slips and complaints filed with the banks from credit card holders. In addition, [redacted] stated many of the victims contacted had numerous conversations with the subjects.

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Furthermore, [redacted] stated CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC. was an independent consultant who was to do the campaigning, however, they were paid weekly stipends, rent and bills were paid and nothing was reported to the IRS. The checks and ledger sheets show who got what monies. [redacted] stated Boston

196B-2430-18
196B-2754-3

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FBI - CHICAGO	

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SERIALIZED FILED SJA

MAY 20 1986

FBI - MEMPHIS

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U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts

1107 J.W. McCormack Post Office and Courthouse
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

November 27, 1985

[redacted], Esq.
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Attorney's Office
Everett McKinley Dirksen Building
219 S. Dearborn Street, Room 1500
Chicago, Illinois 60604

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Dear Mr. [redacted]:

I am writing to confirm my very good conversation with FBI Special Agent [redacted] on Tuesday, November 26, 1985, regarding the LaRouche credit card investigation. Agent Szczerpanski indicated to me that you were in the middle of a trial, but had asked him to call and get more information about the case. In rough summary, I stated that: 1) the extent and seriousness of the matter creates a real need for other offices, especially yours, to become involved to address significant fraud in your District; 2) after an extensive grand jury and litigation process, we have now obtained [redacted]

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[redacted] we are eager to make those available to you, and I suggested to [redacted] that a brief trip here might be the best way to accomplish that; 3) the issue of identifying suspects is one on which we may have both evidence (employee records, etc.) and suggestions that may be helpful to you.

Agent [redacted] stated that he was going to begin victim interviews based upon the materials we have already provided, and would be conferring with you further. I strongly encourage you to pursue this matter, and will provide whatever help we can. I look forward to talking with you further on this matter.

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Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. WELD
United States Attorney

By:

[redacted]
Assistant U.S. Attorney

cc: [redacted] Fraud Section
[redacted] Public Integrity

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DATE 9-30-91 BY 152550/PLC
#312, 746

CG 196B-2754

is in possession of all the evidence relating to this matter which was obtained from subpoenas and court orders. [redacted] stated this evidence would be made available to the Chicago U.S. ATTORNEY's Office and the FBI however someone would have to come to Boston to sort out the pertinent evidence because of the voluminous nature of the documents.

AUSA [redacted] was subsequently advised of the above conversations.

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146 B-2430 - 18b

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SERIALIZED FILED *[initials]*

MAY 20 1966

FBI - CHICAGO

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IN SIEBHEN & IBOTT

DEC 8 3 1966

RECEIVED

DEC 27 1985

DEC 30 1985 25 PM '85

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
NORTH & SOUTH DIVISION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Honorable William F. Weld
United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Dear Mr. Weld:

The national aspects of the investigation into the unauthorized use of credit cards for political fund raising and federal matching funds by individuals associated with Lyndon R. LaRouche, Jr., is being coordinated by [redacted]

[redacted] of the Fraud Section of the Criminal Division. Since, at this time, no single national conspiracy has been identified, each United States Attorney will retain responsibility for prosecuting cases in his district. Mr. [redacted] will continue working with [redacted] of your office to monitor further developments of the investigations.

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We have learned that, in response to your earlier letter, Assistant United States Attorneys have been assigned to the investigations in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago. In Los Angeles and San Francisco, the case has been referred to the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, respectively. [redacted] of the Public Integrity Section is monitoring the case as well.

I am also aware that your office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have made preliminary plans for a meeting in January for all interested United States Attorneys' Offices and agents. This meeting will be an excellent opportunity to share information and coordinate efforts.

Please keep us advised of events as your investigation continues. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

/s/ STEPHEN S. TROTT

Stephen S. Trott
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/91 BY 150580/pte
#312 746

WIA 50 1000

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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cc:

[redacted]
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
900 JFK Building
Government Center
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

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b7C

[redacted]
Assistant United States Attorney
U.S. Court House
Room 3310
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

[redacted]
Assistant United States Attorney
District of Maryland
8th Floor
101 W. Lombard Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

[redacted]
Assistant United States Attorney
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

[redacted]
Assistant United States Attorney
450 Goldengate Avenue
P.O. Box 36055
San Francisco, California 94102

[redacted]
Assistant United States Attorney
1200 U.S. Courthouse
313 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Memorandum



To : SAC, CHICAGO (196B-2430) (P)

Date 2/19/86

From : SA [redacted] (SQ 7C)

Subject : CHANGED TO
[redacted]

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b7C

MINDY LNU; dba
Campaigner Publication;
The La Rouche Campaign
Citizens for La Rouche
The Schiller Institute
FBW;
MF;
ITSP;
CREDIT CARD FRAUD;
OO: CHICAGO

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 1565 SO/ate
#312,746

Title marked "changed TO" to include subjects and organizations which have been identified thusfar. Title previously carried as UNSUBS, aka Lyndon La Rouche, FBW; ITSP; MF; CREDIT CARD FRAUD; OO: CHICAGO.

In addition to the above title change, the purpose of this memo also is to consolidate file 196B-2754 captioned UNSUBS, aka Lyndon La Rouche, FBW; ITSP; MF; CREDIT CARD FRAUD; OO: CHICAGO into above captioned file in that a review of both files determined the subject matter is identical.

1 - Chicago
JMS:ms
(1)

[redacted]
PLEASE CONSOLIDATE
196B-2754 INTO
196B-2430. THANKS!
-END.

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196B-2430-19

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 19 1986	
FBI CHICAGO	

NOTE: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.

Indices: Negative See below

Subject's name and aliases

CACUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.

Character of case

Complainant Protect Source

Attorney

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b7C

Complaint received

 Personal Telephonic Date 3/5/86 Time 12:25 PM

Address of subject

Complainant's address and telephone number

Subject's Description	Race	Sex	Height	Hair	Build	Birth date and Birthplace
		<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female				
Age		Weight	Eyes	Complexion	Social Security Number	
Scars, marks or other data						

Facts of complaint

C advised that her client, [redacted]
 [redacted] (age in 70s) gave subject \$10,000
 as an investment. One interest payment (\$1,000)
 was received no others.

(X)
82b6
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Arlington Hts, IL 60004, telephone 392-5999.

Indices negative re [redacted]

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9-30-91 BY 156558/pte
 #312,746

196B-2430
 (Cacus Dist., Inc.)

Action Recommended

196B-2430-20
 Do not write in this space.

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MAR 6 1986	
FBI - CHICAGO	
gms.	

BLOCK STAMP

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 3/4/86

On February 28, 1986, this agent was returning to the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau Investigation, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois and observed a group of individuals, approximately four, standing by a card table containing pamphlets and newspapers. One of the individuals had a megaphone and was talking to the crowd passing by. The group was located on the southwest corner of Adams and Dearborn, directly across the street from the Dirksen Federal Building. This agent approached the card table and observed that some of the literature bore the title "National Democratic Policy Committee".

This agent then left the area and returned approximately 30 minutes later and approached the table to view the literature. One of the individuals, having a [redacted], then approached this agent and handed him a newspaper entitled "New Solidarity", Volume XVI, Number 99, February 28, 1986. This individual then began to explain he was [redacted] and was aware of many of the evils of communism.

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At this point another individual entered the conversation and began to explain political views espoused by his group for approximately ten minutes. The individual identified himself as PETER BOWEN and stated he was a candidate for Govenor on the LA ROUCHE Democrats ticket. BOWEN asked this agent if he had ever heard of LYNDON LA ROUCHE and this agent informed him he associates that name with a former presidential candidate. BOWEN then asked this agent if he would like to become a chartered member of their group and provided this agent an application form to fill out. This agent then informed BOWEN he did not have enough money on hand to pay the dues since they began in the area of \$125.00 and up depending on the type of membership. BOWEN stated that would be no problem because they would gladly accept a credit card charge as a form payment for the membership

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/12/01 BY Tess/SB

Investigation on 2/28/86 at Chicago, Illinois File # Chicago 196B-2430-2-1

by SA [redacted] mmj Date dictated 2/28/86

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CG 196B-2430

Continuation of FD-302 of LA ROUCHE PEOPLE, On 2/28/86, Page 2

dues. This agent then informed BOWEN he would prefer to read the literature being provided prior to committing himself to becoming a member. BOWEN then asked the agent his name and telephone number and this agent informed him his name was [redacted] and that his phone number was [redacted] BOWEN then asked for a \$1.00 contribution and upon being given the contribution BOWEN provided the above described newspaper and two additional pamphlets entitled as follows:

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1. LA ROUCHE Warns of 1986 Economic Blowout,
State of the Union message by LYNDON H. LA ROUCHE,
JR., National Democratic Policy Committee.

2. AIDS Is More Deadly Than Nuclear War,
With a Special Statement by LYNDON H. LA ROUCHE,
JR., National Democratic Policy Committee.

Upon returning to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation this agent then solicited the assistance of an FBI photographer who then accompanied this agent to the lobby of the Dirksen Federal Building and took one roll of black and white photographs containing approximately 36 photographs of the individuals located across the street for future identification purposes.

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9-30-91
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196B-2430-21
dc ~~dc~~

(p1)

[redacted] gms. [redacted]

TRANSMIT VIA: AIRTEL

CLASSIFICATION: _____

DATE: 3/10/86

FROM: SAC CHICAGO (66- 5195 Sub G)

TO: Director, FBI (62-318)
Attn: ELSUR Index

ELSUR

Enclosed for the ELSUR Index are # three index cards.

Case Title: [REDACTED] ET AL;
FBW; MF; ITSP;
CREDIT CARD FRAUD;
CG 196B-2430
OO: CHICAGO

b6
b7C

Technique:

Title III _____ **FISA** _____

TESUR _____ **Source #** _____

MISUR _____ Source # _____

Approved by: Judge _____
on _____ FISA Installation _____
on _____.

(x)
e.g.

Consensual Monitoring: Telephone three Nontelephone _____
Consensual Monitoring # .

ELSUR Index card submissions:

Principal Card(s) #Enclosures

Name(s) only:

Proprietary Card(s) #Enclosures

(All names, addresses and telephone numbers pertaining to
proprietary interest)

Overhear card(s) #Enclosures 3

Name(s) only:

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, occupying most of the page below the title.

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b7c

2 - Bureau (Enclosures) (3)
② - Chicago (1 - 66-5195 Sub G)
 (1 - 196B-2430)

JMS/me
(4) ne

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SERIALIZED SD
INDEXED _____
FILED ML

196B-2430-23

Damaged in declassification

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W.C. 1969-91 1525809/ste
#312, 746

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 5-31-84)

Date _____

To: Director

Att.: _____

SAC _____

ASAC _____

Supv. _____

Agent _____

OSM _____

Rotor # _____

Steno _____

Typist _____

M _____

Room _____

Acknowledge _____

Assign Reassign _____

Bring file _____

Call me _____

Correct _____

Deadline _____

Delinquent _____

Discontinue _____

Expedite _____

File _____

For Information _____

Handle _____

Initial & return _____

Leads need attention _____

Open case _____

Prepare lead cards _____

Prepare tickler _____

Recharge file serial _____

Send to _____

Return assignment card _____

Return file serial _____

Return with action taken _____

Return with explanation _____

Search and return _____

See me _____

Type _____

TC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 156550/ptc
SF 312, 746

I put the original FD-71 in 100-0 - I will
take no further action until FBIHQ directs me to do
so because we have no investigations on Lyndon
LaRouche or his people in the terrorist field.

You may want the attached second copy for
196 B2430 which is on [redacted] who is
ident to the subject of the [redacted] investigation.

[redacted] ~ [redacted] SA

See reverse side

Office _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

4/7/86

Date of transcription _____

[redacted]
 Arlington Heights, Illinois, telephone number [redacted] was interviewed at the office of her attorney, [redacted] which is located at [redacted] [redacted], Chicago, Illinois, 60601, telephone number [redacted] [redacted] attorneys [redacted] and [redacted] were also present. [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and thereafter voluntarily provided the following information:

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[redacted] stated in approximately June or July, 1984, she happened to go to the Post Office in Arlington Heights where she met a young couple, husband and wife, seated at a card table in front of the Post Office. She briefly spoke to the couple who offered her some literature regarding LYNDON LA ROUCHE and his Vice Presidential running mate, BILLY JOE DAVIS. [redacted] gave the couple her phone number and address and took the literature which was provided to her.

About a week or so later [redacted] received a phone call from an individual who identified himself as [redacted] spoke to [redacted] regarding the current conditions of the company as well as elaborating on numerous causes which were being promoted by LYNDON LA ROUCHE. [redacted] also made a pitch for money, however [redacted] did not give him any money at this time. [redacted] also informed [redacted] a rally was scheduled to take place downtown at the corner of Washington and State and asked her if she would like to come and meet some of the other people associated with the campaign.

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[redacted] stated [redacted] continued to call her, sometimes twice a day, and each time he would elaborate on horrible things which were going on in the country. [redacted] advised sometime in early July she did attend the rally which [redacted] had talked about. [redacted] was not at the rally and explained to [redacted] that he spends all of his time on the phone banks and did not attend the rallies. After the rally the group went to the MIDLAND HOTEL where they heard LA ROUCHE's Vice Presidential running mate, BILLY JOE DAVIS, speak. [redacted] stated the group, consisting of approximately 25 people, ate lunch at a counter and then went to a room where DAVIS spoke. At this time there was talk of a conference to be held in Wiesbaden, West Germany and [redacted] was asked if she would be interested in attending. She advised no since her husband was in the VA Hospital at that time.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-30-91 BY 152589/HMC

#312-746

Investigation on 3/18/86 at Chicago, Illinois File # Chicago 196B-2430-25

by SA [redacted] JMS JMS/ns Date dictated 3/25/86

b6
b7C

CG 196B-2430

Continuation of FD-302 of _____

[redacted]

3/18/86

2

, On _____, Page _____

[redacted] stated she continued to receive calls from [redacted] and each time he spoke of some crisis that had to be resolved immediately. She received a call in August at which time [redacted] asked her if she would be willing to make a \$10,000 loan for which he offered to pay 14% interest. At this time LYNDON LA ROUCHE made periodic appearances on television and [redacted] explained that the campaign needed money to pay for the commercials. [redacted] explained to [redacted] that she was a supporter of RONALD REAGAN and [redacted] told her they, the LA ROUCHE people, wanted to get rid of the left and they realized they would never win the election however anything LA ROUCHE did would ultimately help RONALD REAGAN. [redacted] told [redacted] that if she loaned the money to the LA ROUCHE campaign she would in effect be helping REAGAN. [redacted] stated she then agreed to loan [redacted] the \$10,000 at a rate of 14% interest. [redacted] instructed [redacted] to make the check payable to CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS which he described as one of the LA ROUCHE outfits. [redacted] specifically told her not to make the check payable to LYNDON LA ROUCHE. Following this conversation, arrangements were made for a campaign worker to come to [redacted] house to pick up the check and give her the promissory note. [redacted] subsequently issued a draft payable to CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS in the amount of \$10,000 and in turn received a promissory note regarding the \$10,000 loan. The note is dated August 20, 1984 and is signed by [redacted] and [redacted]. A copy of the draft and corresponding promissory note was provided to the interviewing Agent by [redacted] and are made a part hereof:

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AMOUNT: \$10,000.00

DATE: AUGUST 20, 1984

PROMISSORY NOTE

CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC., by and through its authorized representative, [REDACTED] hereby acknowledges the receipt of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS AND 00/XX CENTS (\$10,000.00) from VIRGINIA BAUMGARTNER on the above designated date.

CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC., promises to pay [REDACTED] the full principal of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS AND 00/XX CENTS (\$10,000.00) together with FOURTEEN PERCENT (14%) INTEREST per annum.. The full principal shall be paid on August 20, 1985. Interest payment shall be made at the end of one year on August 20, 1985.

The full principal of this note shall not be paid before August 20, 1985, without first the prior consent of all parties involved in this transaction.

The terms of this agreement cannot be changed without the prior written consent of all parties involved.

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[REDACTED]
An Authorized Representative
of Caucus Distributors, Inc.

Signed and sealed before me
this 20th day of August, 1984



392.599

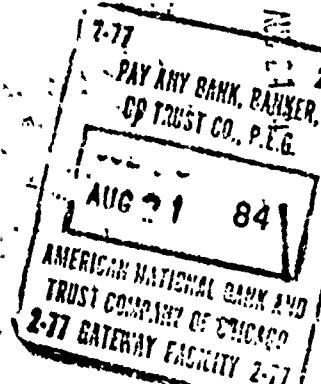
AG '84 21

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
FOB DEPOSIT ONLY 30
CAUDUS DISTRIBUTOR INC.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
FOB DEPOSIT ONLY 30
CAUDUS DISTRIBUTOR INC.
00740853 00740853

AG '84 21

PEAK DRAFT BANK
FLOAT AND
PROCESSING



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b7c

No. 115

ARLINGTON HTS IL 60004

W/SG

Aug. 20, 1984

11-57/638

1210

PAY
TO THE
ORDER OF

Gaukus Distribution, Inc \$10,000.00

Ten Thousand One Hundred

NOT VALID FOR LESS THAN \$500.00

DOLLARS

CAPITAL PRESERVATION FUND

DRAFT PAYABLE THROUGH

FIRST INTERSTATE BANK OF CALIFORNIA
EL CAMINO-PAGE MILL OFFICE
4 PALO ALTO SQUARE, PALO ALTO, CA 94304

0115 27

CG 196B-2430

3/18/86

3*

Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted]

, On _____, Page _____

[redacted] advised according to the promissory note the loan and interest were to be paid back on August 20, 1985.

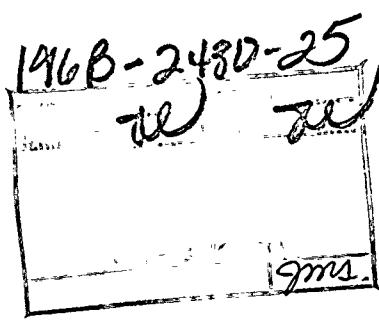
[redacted] stated [redacted] continued to call her and in the fall of 1984 [redacted] asked if she would be interested in making another loan, only this time he had some gemstones which he would use as collateral. [redacted] told [redacted] the stones were worth a lot of money however [redacted] told [redacted] she was not interested in making any more loans. [redacted] also told [redacted] he was getting married and she subsequently did not receive any more phone calls from [redacted]. [redacted] stated although she did not receive calls from [redacted] she did receive numerous calls from other campaign workers. [redacted] remembers one caller, [redacted] calling her late in the evenings and early in the mornings.

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[redacted] stated she did not loan any more money to the LA ROUCHE campaign however when August 1985 came around she happened to mention the loan to an old friend, [redacted] who is an attorney. [redacted] subsequently called the LA ROUCHE headquarters and notified them that he and his client, [redacted] expected the loan to be paid in full on August 20, 1985. When August passed and she did not receive the repayment on her loan, [redacted] stated [redacted] helped her by calling and writing to the LA ROUCHE people. As a result of [redacted] efforts, [redacted] stated she received a check from CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS in the amount of \$1,400 as a partial loan payment and another check dated August 16, 1985 in the amount of \$1,000. [redacted] also provided a copy of CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC. check number [redacted] dated October 28, 1985 payable to [redacted] [redacted] in the amount of \$1,400 and CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC. check number [redacted] dated December 16, 1985 payable to [redacted] in the amount of \$1,000. Also contained with check number [redacted] is a copy of CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC. letter dated December 13, 1985 addressed to [redacted] and signed [redacted] Secretary.

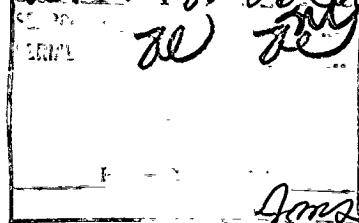
b6
b7C

[redacted] stated she is in desperate need of this money which she loaned to CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS because her husband has recently contracted Alzheimer's Disease.



Op1, 2

1960-2430-26



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

4/22/86

Date of transcription _____

[redacted] Chicago, Illinois, telephone number [redacted]

[redacted] telephone number [redacted] came to the Chicago office of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) pursuant to a request by the interviewing Agent. [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and upon being informed of the nature of the interview, he voluntarily provided the following information:

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[redacted] stated in September of 1984 he became acquainted with the LYNDON LA ROUCHE Campaign when he met a group passing out literature in the plaza located at Dearborn and Adams Street. At this time he spoke to a female campaign worker. She spoke to him about various things happening in the world and mentioned such things as laser weapons, star wars defense systems, how the U.S. matched up with the Russians, marijuana, economics and HENRY KISSINGER. He believes the girl was from the Netherlands or Italy. At this time [redacted] purchased \$25 worth of various literature. He stated he did not have much cash on hand so he was told he could charge the material on his credit card. [redacted] then charged the material to his FIRST CHICAGO VISA credit card, account number [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-94 BY 152559/PLW
3/2/96

Shortly after this, in October, 1984, [redacted] received a telephone call from a female campaign worker whose name he does not recall. The caller asked him if he would be willing to contribute \$1,000 to the LA ROUCHE campaign and that the money would be returned in December. [redacted] asked if she could guarantee the loan would be paid back and she said yes. [redacted] then authorized the caller to charge the \$1,000 to his VISA credit card and requested he be sent a promissory note. [redacted] stated he then received two promissory notes regarding this \$1,000 loan. The first note is signed [redacted] and reflects a loan of \$1,000 by [redacted] to the INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LA ROUCHE located at 304 West 58th Street, New York, New York. The second note was received from [redacted] Treasurer, INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LA ROUCHE.

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Shortly after this, on or about November 1, 1984, [redacted] received another call from [redacted] who began talking about the LA ROUCHE campaign and about the terrible conditions throughout the world. Initially he was asked to make a contribution and when he said no, he was then asked to make another loan. At this time [redacted] authorized another loan in the amount of \$500 to be charged to his VISA credit card. He subsequently received through the U.S. Mail a promissory note reflecting the loan of \$500 to CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC. which was to be paid in full on February 1, 1985. The note is signed by

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Investigation on 4/8/86 at Chicago, Illinois File # Chicago 196B-2430

by SA [redacted] JMS/ns Date dictated 4/15/86

CG 196B-2430

Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted], On 4/8/86, Page 3*

[redacted] provided copies of the following described documents which are attached and made a part hereof:

1. INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LA ROUCHE typewritten note reflecting a loan of \$1,000 on October 10, 1984 by [redacted] to INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LA ROUCHE. The note is signed [redacted]

2. Promissory note issued by INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LA ROUCHE to [redacted] acknowledging receipt of \$1,000 loan from MICHICICH on October 31, 1984. Representative on behalf of INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LA ROUCHE is [redacted] Treasurer, INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LA ROUCHE.

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3. Promissory note dated November 1, 1984 reflecting loan of \$500 by [redacted] to CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC. The note is signed by [redacted] and [redacted]

4. Promissory note dated November 7, 1984 reflecting loan of \$1,000 by [redacted] to CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC. The note is signed by [redacted]

5. Letter from [redacted] INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LA ROUCHE, addressed to Dear LaRouche Supporter, dated September 11, 1985. The letter mentions an enclosure of a check as reimbursement for a loan to INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LA ROUCHE. Written on the letter are handwritten notes by [redacted] regarding the enclosed check.

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6. Postmarked envelope used to send the above described letter.

7. Handwritten notes of [redacted] regarding payment of \$500.

CG 196B-2430

4/8/86

2

Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted]

On _____

, Page _____

[redacted]

Subsequent to this, on or about November 7, 1984, [redacted] received a call from [redacted] who also spoke of the terrible conditions throughout the world and explained how LYNDON LA ROUCHE was appearing on television and the campaign was in need of money to pay for the appearances. [redacted] asked [redacted] for a contribution but when he said no, she then asked him for a loan which he agreed to and authorized her to charge another \$1,000 to his VISA card. [redacted] stated he expressed some hesitancy in loaning the money because of the upcoming Christmas season. Because of this, [redacted] then offered to pay interest on this loan and [redacted] agreed. [redacted] stated he received another promissory note through the U.S. Mail dated November 7, 1984 reflecting a loan of \$1,000 to CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC. at an interest rate of 12%. The principle and interest were due on May 7, 1985. The note is signed by [redacted] and [redacted]

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[redacted] stated he received subsequent calls for money but he turned them down since he had already loaned \$2,500. He stated he let a few months pass after the due dates on the loans and then called the girls regarding the repayment. [redacted] stated he was then put in touch with [redacted] who told him they had a lot of loans to pay back and they would get to him as soon as possible.

[redacted] advised he continued to receive calls from the campaign workers and each time he listened and then asked to speak to [redacted]. [redacted] once again told him they were doing their best to repay the loans but their money was tied up and they were being checked out by the FBI. [redacted] told him he would send money as soon as he could.

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[redacted] stated on or about May 17, 1985 he received through the U.S. Mail a letter from CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, P.O. Box 17726, Washington, D.C., 20041-0. Enclosed with the letter was check number [redacted] in the amount of \$500. The check was drawn on an account of CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, 304 West 58th Street, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10019. The check was signed by [redacted] (sp).

[redacted] stated on or about September 11, 1985 he received another letter from INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LA ROUCHE, P.O. Box 17707, Washington, D.C., 20041-0707. Enclosed with the letter was check number [redacted] in the amount of \$200.

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[redacted] advised he talked to [redacted] about three months ago regarding the remaining balance of \$1,800 which is due to him and [redacted] told him their money is presently tied up and they are trying to make some payments to those individuals who are in need of more money than [redacted]

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LAROUCHE acknowledge
that on OCT. 10, 1984, [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Chicago, IL., loaned ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
AND 00/XX CENTS (\$1000.00) to INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS
FOR LAROUCHE located at 304 W. 58th Street, NEW
YORK, N.Y.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS FOR LAROUCHE acknowledges its
indebtedness to [REDACTED] only in the amount
of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND 00/XX CENTS (\$1000.00)
which it shall pay to [REDACTED] within NINETY
DAYS. This obligation shall not be transferred, assigned
or discounted.

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[REDACTED]
AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

PROMISSORY NOTE

Issued by Independent Democrats for LaRouche
P.O. Box 359
Radio City Station
New York NY 10101

(The Committee)

Issued to:



CHICAGO IL 60632

b6
b7C

(The Lender)

The Committee acknowledges receipt of a loan of \$1000.00 from the Lender on 10/31/84.

The Committee acknowledges its indebtedness to the Lender only, in the amount of \$1000.00, which it shall repay to the Lender by 12/31/84.

This obligation of the Committee to the Lender shall not be assigned, transferred, or discounted.

[Redacted box]
Treasurer
Independent Democrats for LaRouche

AMOUNT: \$500.00

DATE NOV. 1, 1984

PROMISSORY NOTE

CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC. by and through its authorized representative, [REDACTED] hereby acknowledges the receipt of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND 00/XX CENTS (\$500.00) on the above designated date.

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CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC., promises to pay [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the full principal of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND 00/XX CENTS (\$500.00) .The full principal shall be paid on FEB. 1, 1985.

The terms of this agreement cannot be changed without first the prior written consent of all parties involved.

[REDACTED]
AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

SIGNED AND SEALED BEFORE ME
THIS 8 DAY OF NOV. 1984.

[REDACTED]
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires Nov. 29, 1986

AMOUNT: \$1,000.00

DATE: NOVEMBER 7, 1984

PROMISSORY NOTE

CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC., by and through its authorized representative, [REDACTED] hereby acknowledges the receipt of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND 00/XX CENTS (\$1,000.00) from [REDACTED] on the above designated date.

CAMPATIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC., promises to pay [REDACTED] the full principal of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND 00/XX CENTS (\$1,000.00) together with TWELVE PERCENT (12%) INTEREST per annum. The full principal shall be paid on May 7, 1985. Interest payments shall be made at the end of the six months, on May 7, 1985, in the amount of SIXTY DOLLARS AND 00/XX CENTS (\$60.00).

The full principal of this note shall not be paid before May 7, 1985, without first the prior written consent of all parties involved in this transaction.

The terms of this agreement cannot be changed without first the prior written consent of all parties involved.

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b7C

[REDACTED]
Authorized Representative of
Campaigner Publications, Inc.

Signed and sealed before me
this 11 day of Nov., 1984

[REDACTED]
By [REDACTED] Express Nov. 18, 1984

**INDEPENDENT
DEMOCRATS
for
LaRouche**

P.O. Box 17707,
Washington, D.C. 20041-0707

Debra Hanania-Freeman, Chairman
Gerald Rose, Treasurer

Sept. 11, 1985

Dear LaRouche Supporter,

Enclosed please find a check toward reimbursement for your
loan to Independent Democrats for LaRouche.

Best Regards,

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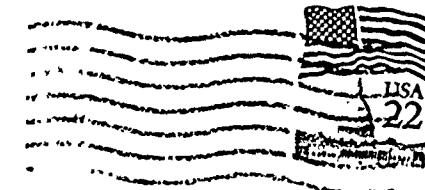
Received 200.00 dollars check # [redacted]

Manufactures Hanover
Trust Company
#2 CGO 5052 1L signed: Richard West

Total Due 1,800.00

**INDEPENDENT
DEMOCRATS**
for
LaRouche

P.O. Box 17707
Washington, D.C. 20041-0707



ILR 0303052



CHICAGO

IL 60032

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Campaigner Publications
P.O. Box 17726
Washington DC 20041-0
Jarrow

Lower District Tax

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NEW YORK

51785

51785

500,00 CK # 2340

b6
b7C

FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.9 (#2413)

TEXT: AX0006 1231200Z
RR HQ NY BS CG WF
DE AX
R 030500Z MAY 86

FM ALEXANDRIA (196B-942) P)

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

NEW YORK ROUTINE

BOSTON (196B-1446) INFO) ROUTINE

CHICAGO (INFO) ROUTINE

WFO (INFO) ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS

UNSUBS; DBA CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, 20 SOUTH KING STREET,
LEESBURG, VIRGINIA; AND POST OFFICE BOX 17226, WASHINGTON,
D.C.; CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, POST OFFICE BOX 1234, LEESBURG,
VIRGINIA; CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS, INC., CHICAGO, 4507 NORTH
KEDZIE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW,
POST OFFICE BOX 17390, WASHINGTON, D.C.; FUSION ENERGY
FOUNDATION, INC., POST OFFICE, 17149, WASHINGTON, D.C.;
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE, POST OFFICE BOX 17729,
WASHINGTON, D.C.; PUBLICATION AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT, INC.,
POST OFFICE BOX 836, LEESBURG, VIRGINIA; AND 304 WEST 58TH

Desk #1
Desk #2
Desk #3
Desk #4
Desk #5
Squad #5-A
Squad #5-B
Squad #5-C
Squad #6
Squad #6-A
Squad #6-B
Squad #6-C
Squad #6-D
Squad #7
Squad #7-B
Squad #7-C
Squad #8
Squad #9
Squad #10
Squad #11
Squad #12
Squad #13
Squad #13-A
Squad #14
Squad #15
Squad #16

MA
5/3/86
SN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-4-91 BY 108 BY JCB
1565 SGP/TLC 9/30/91
#312,746

196B-2430-27

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 03 1986	
FBI - LEXINGTON	JMO

PAGE TWO AX 196B-942 UNCLAS

STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK; FBW; OO:ALEXANDRIA

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND RECEIVING OFFICES,
ALEXANDRIA HAS OPENED AN OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE INVOLVING A
POSSIBLE FRAUD BY WIRE VIOLATION INVOLVING ORGANIZATIONS
AFFILIATED WITH LYNDON LAROUCHE. THIS CASE IS A FOLLOW-ON TO
THE BOSTON INVESTIGATION INTO CREDIT CARD FRAUD PERPETRATED BY
THE LAROUCHE ORGANIZATIONS.

AS A RESULT OF THE BOSTON CONFERENCE CONCERNING THEIR
INVESTIGATIVE EXPERIENCE INTO THE CREDIT CARD FRAUD, ALEXANDRIA
FBI AND THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA OFFICE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE
SERVICE (IRS) MET WITH THE ACTING UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR
ALEXANDRIA, THE PURPOSE BEING TO INITIATE A JOINT GRAND JURY
INVESTIGATION. THE INITIATION OF THAT JOINT INVESTIGATION WAS
DENIED AT THAT TIME IN FAVOR OF SEPARATE INVESTIGATIONS UNTIL
SUCH TIME AS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/EVIDENCE BECAME AVAILABLE.
SUBSEQUENT TO THAT INITIAL MEETING, A MORE RECENT INQUIRY WITH
THE ACTING UNITED STATES ATTORNEY ON APRIL 29, 1986, INDICATED
A WILLINGNESS TO AUTHORIZE AND DEVOTE ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIVE
EFFORTS AFTER CONSULTATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICIALS.

THE ALEXANDRIA CASE, WHILE BEING A FOLLOW-ON AND CLOSELY

PAGE THREE AX 196B-942 UNCLAS

ALIGNED INVESTIGATION WITH BOSTON, CENTERS AROUND THE USE OF AMERICAN EXPRESS CHARGE CARDS FOR TRAVEL RELATED EXPENSES MADE THROUGH A TRAVEL AGENCY, SANS SOUCI OF FLORAL PARK, NEW YORK. THE BUSINESS ACCOUNT SET UP BETWEEN THE LAROUCHE ORGANIZATIONS AND THE TRAVEL AGENCY ENTAILS TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EMPLOYEES OF BOTH ORGANIZATIONS IN ORDER TO ARRANGE AIRLINE TICKETS FOR THE TRAVEL OF VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LAROUCHE ORGANIZATION. THE TRAVEL AGENCY IS GIVEN THE NAME(S) OF THE TRAVELER(S) AND ALSO GIVEN AN AMERICAN EXPRESS CREDIT CARD NUMBER IN WHICH TO BILL THE CHARGES TO. IN MANY INSTANCES THE TRAVEL AGENCY IS NOTIFIED THAT THEY ARE BEING "CHARGED BACK" THE COST OF CERTAIN TICKETS BECAUSE THE USE OF THE CAR WAS UNAUTHORIZED BY ITS OWNER. THE CHARGE BACKS COME IN ON A REGULAR BASIS AND HAVE TOTALLED FROM \$15,000 TO A MOST RECENT VALUE OF \$26,000 AS OF APRIL 30, 1986. THIS SITUATION HAS BECOME INTOLERABLE FOR [REDACTED] WHOSE INTEREST, IN ADDITION TO SEEING THAT THE MONEY IS PAID, IS TO ASSIST THE FBI IN AN INVESTIGATIVE EFFORT. IN THAT REGARD, [REDACTED] HAS AGREED TO CONSENSUALLY MONITOR TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS WITH PRINCIPLES OF THE LAROUCHE

b7D

PAGE FOUR AX 196B-942 UNCLAS

ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNING THIS SITUATION AND IN ADDITION TRAVEL TO LEESBURG, VIRGINIA, TO MEET WITH THOSE OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS IT. [REDACTED] HAS FURTHER AGREED TO WEAR A BODY RECORDER TO CONSENSUALLY MONITOR ANY PERSONAL CONVERSATION DURING THE MEETING AND STATED A WILLINGNESS TO TESTIFY SHOULD IT BE NECESSARY. ACTING UNITED STATES ATTORNEY JUSTIN W. WILLIAMS AUTHORIZED ON APRIL 29, 1986, THE USE OF CONSENSUAL MONITORING IN THIS MATTER AND SAW NO ENTRAPMENT PROBLEM. IT WAS ALSO HIS OPINION FROM THE INITIAL MEETING THAT THE USE OF THE TELEPHONE IN FURTHERANCE OF THIS SCHEME WOULD CONSTITUTE A FRAUD BY WIRE VIOLATION, IF PROVED.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, THE LOUDOUN COUNTY SHERIFF, JOHN ISOM, IS EXTREMELY INTERESTED AND CONCERNED ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LAROUCHE ORGANIZATION, WHICH INCLUDES BOTH CRIMINAL AND POLITICAL INTERESTS. IN THAT REGARD, HE ANTICIPATES AND EXPECTS FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT IN THIS MATTER. HE HAS EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE LEVEL OF FEDERAL PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT AND HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH HIS INVESTIGATOR TO MEET ON MAY 1, 1986, WITH DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS TO DISCUSS THE LAROUCHE PROBLEM.

b7D

PAGE FIVE AX 196B-942 UNCLAS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF CHICAGO, TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS FROM
THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF CAUCUS DISTRIBUTORS ARE MADE BY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LEADS: NEW YORK: (ATTENTION SA [REDACTED] SQUAD C-11)

AT NEW YORK CONTACT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE WITH
JURISDICTION OVER FLORAL PARK, NEW YORK, FOR AUTHORIZATION TO
CONSENSUALLY MONITOR TELEPHONE CALLS FROM NEW YORK, REGARDING THE
CHARGE BACKS TO THE TRAVEL AGENCY. THE PURPOSE OF THOSE CALLS
WOULD BE TO DISCUSS THE CHARGE BACKS AND SET UP A PERSONAL
MEETING IN LEESBURG, VIRGINIA. (SA [REDACTED] IS THE FBI POINT OF
CONTACT FOR [REDACTED] MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO HAVE THE
TELEPHONE CALLS CONSENSUALLY RECORDED.

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ADMINISTRATIVE:

NYO [REDACTED] IS SUBJECT OF [REDACTED] PONT OF CONTACT

SA [REDACTED]

BT

1925

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Memorandum



To : SAC, CHICAGO (196B-2430) (P) (Squad 7C)

Date 5/19/86

From : SA [redacted]

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b7c

Subject : [redacted]
[redacted]

ET AL;
ITSP; FBW; MF;
OO: CHICAGO

Due to the recent amount of publicity being given to the LA ROUCHE CAMPAIGN numerous press clippings are currently being designated to this file. It is hereby requested a sub-file be established to which news articles and other background type information will be designated.

(K)
6/19

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 1565 SO/late
#312, 746

2 Chicago
JMS/ns
(2) ms

1*

196B-2430-28

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 19 1986	
FBI-CHICAGO	

Open

19613-2430-29

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 20 1963	
FBI - CHICAGO	
SAC	

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Date 1/13/85

Birth Credit Criminal Death INS Marriage* Motor Vehicle Other _____
 Driver's License

To NCIC- LEADS	Buded
Return to [redacted]	File number 2430 19613-2761
Name and aliases of subject, applicant, or employee, and spouse [redacted]	

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Addresses
Residence **12**
Business _____
Former _____

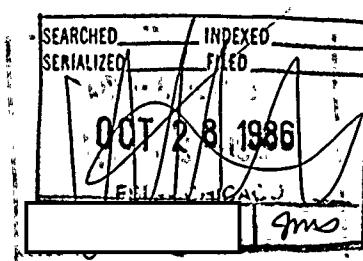
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 1565 SD/PLC
#312 146

* Date and place of marriage
(if applicable) _____

Race VV	Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age	Height	Weight	Hair	Eyes
Birth date 12-19-49	Birthplace					
Arrest Number	Fingerprint classification			Criminal specialty		

Specific information desired arrest record + photo	Social Security Number
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Results of check



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CHF #11380 1998

KID NO REC LEADS NAME [REDACTED] SEXM RAC/U
DOB 121949

SUS #11380 1998

STW VALID

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CHICAGO 00000
SEX M DUB 01/01/11 MGT/1990 HAT\BRO EYE\BRO
ULN [REDACTED] OLCVA* OLT/URIG EXP/121989 ISS/121285

RES/CORRECTIVE EYE LENSES

NO STOPS IN EFFECT

NO CONV LAST 12 MO

END

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TEST NCIC RESPONSE

INFOLOGI

NO NCIC RANT DUB/ [REDACTED] NAM [REDACTED] SEXM RAC/U

LMR.FCQH.

CRIM #11380 1002

K10 NO REC LEADS NAME [REDACTED] SEX\N RAC\U
DOB 12/1949

MV

111380 1002 TLOKIG
ILFDICG00 REQS [REDACTED] PUR/C
ILLINOIS SUMMARY [REDACTED] SW/1 [REDACTED] ISRD
END [REDACTED] BORN [REDACTED] HGT\5'11 WT\167 EYE/BRO
BLA\BLK SKIN/MED SOUC [REDACTED] FPC [REDACTED]
ADDITIONAL IDENTIFIERS-
TOTAL ARRESTS- 1
CHARGES CONVICTIONS OFFENSE
1 PUBLIC PEACE
LAST ARREST STATUS (INCLUDED ABOVE)-
120009 EVASION

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MV

111380 1002 TLOKIG
ILFDICG00 [REDACTED] PUR/C
SI 38-20-1 DISORDERLY CONDUCT
STATES ATTORNEY STATUS-
SA ORI COOK CO 5 A
SI FILED 38-20-1 CSAV CLSN
DISORDERLY CONDUCT DISP DATE 120069
COURT STATUS (INCLUDED ABOVE)-
COURT ORI COOK CIR CRT
SI COURT SUPERVISION CIT\38-20-1 CSAV CLSN

MV

111380 1002 TLOKIG
ILFDICG00 REQS [REDACTED]
CIT LTR DISORDERLY CONDUCT,
SENT TO COURT SUPERVISION
TERMINATE
END
BASED ON NAME ONLY

DISP DATE 1200270

TEST NCIC RESPONSE

ILFDICG00
NO NCIC NAME DOB [REDACTED] NAME [REDACTED] SEX\N RAC\U

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MV

REQ/SZCZEPANSK

ZLOKIGLF
ILFDICG00
NO IDENTIFIABLE RECORD IN THE NCIC INTERSTATE IDENTIFICATION INDEX
(III) FOR NAME [REDACTED] SEX\N RAC\U DOB [REDACTED]
NOTICE -- THIS DOES NOT PRECLUDE THE POSSIBLE EXISTENCE OF MATCHING
RECORDS IN LOCAL, STATE, OR FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES THAT ARE
NOT INDEXED IN THE NCIC III. IF YOU DESIRE A SEARCH OF THE FBI
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES, A FINGERPRINT CARD SHOULD BE SUBMITTED.
END

196B-2430-30

(4) JMS

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 20 1986	
FBI - BOSTON	
JMS	JMS

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b7c

Date 1/13/86

Birth Credit Criminal Death INS Marriage* Motor Vehicle Other _____
 Driver's License

To Buded

Return to File number 7C 196B-2430

Name and aliases of subject, applicant, or employee, and spouse
 11001

Addresses

Residence _____

Business _____

Former _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-30-91 BY 156550/PL/et
312, 746

* Date and place of marriage (if applicable) _____

Race W	Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age _____	Height _____	Weight _____	Hair _____	Eyes _____
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Birth date 12-19-49 Birthplace _____

Arrest Number _____	Fingerprint classification _____	Criminal specialty _____
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Specific information desired arrest record + photo	Social Security Number _____
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Results of check
I.A.

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 23 1986	

NX
Alpha #103
JAN 1 1986

(Use reverse side, if necessary)

FBI/DOJ

Memorandum



To : SAC, CHICAGO (196B-2430) (P) (Squad 7C)

Date 5/21/86

From : SA [redacted]

Subject : [redacted]
[redacted] dba

ET AL;
FBW; ITSP; MF;
OO: CHICAGO

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On February 13-14, 1986 this Agent, along with AUSA [redacted]
[redacted] attended a conference in Boston regarding the LYNDON LA ROUCHE investigation. Attached to this memo is one copy each of items which were provided to each of the attendees by the Boston Division as well as by the USA's Office, District of Massachusetts.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-30-91 BY 6565509/jew
#312,746

① - Chicago
JMS/ns
(1) ✓

196B-2430-31Q 8005-

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 22 1986	
FBI - CHICAGO	

JMS

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Memorandum



Subject	Date
Conference	February 10, 1986
To	From
LaRouche Conference Speakers	[Redacted] AUSA

Enclosed, for your information, is a copy of the tentative agenda for the LaRouche Conference this Thursday, February 13. (Please let me know if corrections are needed.) As you can see, the Conference will be at the Marriott Long Wharf in Boston. It will continue through Friday, but for more informal exchanges. We are extremely gratified at the level of interest, and grateful for your involvement: To enhance the educational value of the program, as well as its future utility to any who cannot attend, we are encouraging the use of handouts (outlines, sample materials, etc.) and other techniques. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call FBI SSA [Redacted] or myself [Redacted]

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CHAPTER XVI—CREDIT CARD FRAUD

SEC. 1601. This chapter may be cited as the "Credit Card Fraud Act of 1984".

SEC. 1602. (a) Chapter 47 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“§ 1029. Fraud and related activity in connection with access devices

“(a) Whoever—

“(1) knowingly and with intent to defraud produces, uses, or traffics in one or more counterfeit access devices;

“(2) knowingly and with intent to defraud traffics in or uses one or more unauthorized access devices during any one-year period, and by such conduct obtains anything of value aggregating \$1,000 or more during that period;

“(3) knowingly and with intent to defraud possesses fifteen or more devices which are counterfeit or unauthorized access devices; or

“(4) knowingly, and with intent to defraud, produces, traffics in, has control or custody of, or possesses device-making equipment;

shall, if the offense affects interstate or foreign commerce, be punished as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

“(b)(1) Whoever attempts to commit an offense under subsection (a) of this section shall be punished as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

“(2) Whoever is a party to a conspiracy of two or more persons to commit an offense under subsection (a) of this section, if any of the parties engages in any conduct in furtherance of such offense, shall be fined an amount not greater than the amount provided as the maximum fine for such offense under subsection (c) of this section or imprisoned not longer than one-half the period provided as the maximum imprisonment for such offense under subsection (c) of this section, or both.

“(c) The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) or (b)(1) of this section is—

“(1) a fine of not more than the greater of \$10,000 or twice the value obtained by the offense or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section which does not occur after a conviction for another offense under either such subsection, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this paragraph;

“(2) a fine of not more than the greater of \$50,000 or twice the value obtained by the offense or imprisonment for not more than fifteen years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4) of this section which does not occur after a conviction for another offense under either such subsection, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this paragraph; and

"(3) a fine of not more than the greater of \$100,000 or twice the value obtained by the offense or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a) of this section which occurs after a conviction for another offense under such subsection, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this paragraph.

"(d) The United States Secret Service shall, in addition to any other agency having such authority, have the authority to investigate offenses under this section. Such authority of the United States Secret Service shall be exercised in accordance with an agreement which shall be entered into by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General.

"(e) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'access device' means any card, plate, code, account number, or other means of account access that can be used, alone or in conjunction with another access device, to obtain money, goods, services, or any other thing of value, or that can be used to initiate a transfer of funds (other than a transfer originated solely by paper instrument);

"(2) the term 'counterfeit access device' means any access device that is counterfeit, fictitious, altered, or forged, or an identifiable component of an access device or a counterfeit access device;

"(3) the term 'unauthorized access device' means any access device that is lost, stolen, expired, revoked, canceled, or obtained with intent to defraud;

"(4) the term 'produce' includes design, alter, authenticate, duplicate, or assemble;

"(5) the term 'traffic' means transfer, or otherwise dispose of, to another, or obtain control of with intent to transfer or dispose of; and

"(6) the term 'device-making equipment' means any equipment, mechanism, or impression designed or primarily used for making an access device or a counterfeit access device.

"(f) This section does not prohibit any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or of an intelligence agency of the United States, or any activity authorized under title V of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (18 U.S.C. note prec. 3481)."

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 47 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"1029 Fraud and related activity in connection with access devices."

LAROUCHE CONFERENCE ATTENDEES

ALEXANDRIA:

SAC JOHN J. O'CONNOR, FBI
SA [REDACTED] FBI
SA [REDACTED] FBI

DEPUTY SHERIFF [REDACTED]
SGT. [REDACTED]
LOUDON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
LOUDON COUNTY, VIRGINIA

SA [REDACTED] IRS, CRIMINAL DIVISION

BOSTON:

ASAC [REDACTED] FBI
SSA [REDACTED] FBI
SA [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] SECRET SERVICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY WILLIAM F. WELD
AUSA [REDACTED] CHIEF, MAJOR FRAUDS
AUSA [REDACTED] DISTRICT ELECTIONS OFFICER
AUSA [REDACTED]

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CHICAGO:

SA [REDACTED] FBI

AUSA [REDACTED]
AUSA [REDACTED]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:

[REDACTED] TRIAL ATTORNEY, FRAUD SECTION,
CRIMINAL DIVISION
[REDACTED] TRIAL ATTORNEY, TAX DIVISION
[REDACTED] CHIEF, ELECTION CRIMES UNIT, PUBLIC
INTEGRITY SECTION, CRIMINAL DIVISION

FBI HEADQUARTERS:

SA [REDACTED] UNIT CHIEF, FINANCIAL CRIMES
UNIT
SA [REDACTED] SUPERVISOR, FINANCIAL CRIMES UNIT

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LOS ANGELES:

SA [REDACTED] FBI

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PHILADELPHIA:

AUSA [REDACTED]

SAN FRANCISCO:

SA [REDACTED] FBI

CREDIT CARD FRAUD OUTLINE

I. THE ORIGINAL CREDIT CARD LAW

Originally enacted in 1970 as part of an extensive Act dealing with federal deposit insurance, bank records, and currency transaction reports, 15 U.S.C. §1644 read as follows:

Whoever, in a transaction affecting commerce, uses any counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained credit card to obtain goods or services, or both, having a retail value aggregating \$5,000 or more...[violates this law].

The only significant case interpreting the original 1970 statute was United States v. Mikelberg, 517 F.2d 246, reh. denied, 521 F.2d 816 (5th Cir. 1975), cert. denied, 424 U.S. 909, reh. denied, 425 U.S. 926 (1976). This case defined "transaction" so as to allow prosecution for a series of sales which, in the aggregate, totalled \$5,000, but none of which individually involved that threshold amount.

II. PRESENT CREDIT CARD LAWS

A. 15 U.S.C. §1644

In 1974, this statute was amended, so as to expand criminal liability, lower the aggregate value to \$1,000, and increase punishment from 5 to 10 years. The current 15 U.S.C. §1644 reads as follows:

- (a) Whoever knowingly in a transaction affecting interstate or foreign commerce, uses or attempts or conspires to use any counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained credit card to obtain money, goods, services, or anything else of value which within any one-year period has a value aggregating \$1,000 or more; or
- (b) Whoever, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, transports or attempts or conspires to transport in interstate or foreign commerce a counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained credit card knowing the same to be counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained; or
- (c) Whoever, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, uses any instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce to sell or transport a counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained credit card knowing the same to be counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained; or
- (d) Whoever knowingly receives, conceals, uses, or transports money, goods, services, or anything else of value (except tickets for interstate or foreign transportation) which (1) within any one-year period has a value aggregating \$1,000 or more, (2) has moved in or is part of, or which constitutes interstate or foreign commerce, and (3) has been obtained with a counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained credit card; or
- (e) Whoever knowingly receives, conceals, uses, sells, or transports in interstate or foreign commerce one or more tickets for interstate or foreign transportation, which (1) within any one-year period have a value aggregating \$500 or more, and (2) have been purchased or obtained with one or more counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained credit cards; or
- (f) Whoever in a transaction affecting interstate or foreign commerce furnishes money, property, services, or anything else of value, which within any one-year period has a value aggregating \$1,000

or more, through the use of any counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained credit card knowing the same to be counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained -

shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

After the statute's coverage was broadened, litigation increased, resulting in the following interpretations:

(1) Actual reliance by the credit card issuer on the applicant's false or fraudulent representations is not required to convict under §1644(b). Proof of a tendency to induce reliance is sufficient. United States v. Chapman, 591 F.2d 1287 (9th Cir. 1979).

(2) Interstate movement of credit card invoices or tickets issued after credit card purchases supplies the requirement under §1644(a) that a "transaction" must be one which is "affecting interstate or foreign commerce." United States v. Lomax, 598 F.2d 582 (10th Cir. 1979).

(3) Someone other than the cardholder may not be prosecuted for fraudulent use or transportation of a credit card under §1644(a) or (b) unless that person obtains the card by some fraudulent or deceitful act. Intent to use a card fraudulently is not the same as obtaining the card by fraud. United States v. Kasper, 483 F.Supp. 1208 (E.D. Pa. 1980); Accord, United States v. Colyer, 571 F.2d 941 (5th Cir. 1978), cert. denied, 439 U.S. 933 (197-). In Kasper, the defendants were given or were sold cards by the cardholders with the cardholders' knowledge that defendants fully intended to use the cards fraudulently, with the cardholders then reporting their cards as lost or stolen. The court refused to say these defendants obtained the cards by fraud.

(4) Interstate or foreign commerce may be satisfied by any of the following: an issuing bank's engaging in interstate or foreign commerce; issuance of a credit card by bank in some state other than where the offense is pending; cardholders' out-of-state or foreign residence; submission of invoices resulting in charges to accounts at out-of-state banks; preparation and distribution of the restricted card list. United States v. Hegelsen, 513 F.Supp. 209 (E.D.N.Y. 1981), aff'd. and remanded on other gds., 669 F.2d 69 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 456 U.S. 929 (1982).

(5) The existence of the credit card fraud statute does not preclude prosecution under 18 U.S.C. §1014 (false statement to federally insured bank), United States v. Maalouf, 514 F.Supp.

851 (E.D.N.Y. 1981), or under 18 U.S.C. §1342 (mail fraud), United States v. Green, 494 F.2d 820 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 419 U.S. 1004 (1974).

(6) Transportation or use of interstate commerce to sell or transport fraudulently obtained credit card account numbers has been held not to violate Section 1644(b) or (c). United States v. Callihan, 666 F.2d 422 (9th Cir. 1982). In Callihan, the 9th Circuit found the existence of the wire fraud (18 U.S.C. §1343) and mail fraud (18 U.S.C. §1341) statutes, and the ability to prosecute fraudulent use of account numbers under those statutes, persuasive in reaching their conclusion that Congress enacted §1644 to cover credit cards only. The Fourth Circuit reached the opposite conclusion in United States v. Bice-Bey, 701 F.2d 1086 (4th Cir.), cert. denied, 464 U.S. 837, in which the court rejected this narrow definition and upheld a conviction under §1644(a) for unauthorized use of a credit card account number, despite the fact that the plastic card never left the possession of its legitimate holder.

(7) The government does not have to prove that a defendant prosecuted under §1644 knew of the \$1,000 threshold or that interstate or foreign commerce would be affected by his conduct. United States v. DeBiasi, 712 F.2d 785 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 464 U.S. 962 (1983).

(8) The prosecution need not aggregate all transactions conducted within a one-year period into a single offense under §1644. United States v. Abod, 770 F.2d 1293 (5th Cir. 1985). This case also adopted the reasoning of Mikelberg, supra, and held that the amended §1644 allows prosecution for a single transaction exceeding \$1,000 as well as for a series of transactions which, in the aggregate, exceed \$1,000.

A discussion of these cases can be found at 72 ALR Fed. 65 (1985).

B. 15 U.S.C. §1693n

This statute makes criminal the fraudulent use of a debit instrument. The text of the statute, which became effective in May of 1980, is as follows:

(a) Whoever knowingly and willfully -

(1) gives false or inaccurate information or fails to provide information which he is required to disclose by this subchapter or any regulation issued thereunder; or

(2) otherwise fails to comply with any provision of this subchapter; shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(b) Whoever -

(1) knowingly, in a transaction affecting interstate or foreign commerce, uses or attempts or conspires to use any counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained debit instrument to obtain money, goods, services, or anything else of value which within any one-year period has a value aggregating \$1,000 or more; or

(2) with unlawful or fraudulent intent, transports or attempts or conspires to transport in interstate or foreign commerce a counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained debit instrument knowing the same to be counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained; or

(3) with unlawful or fraudulent intent, uses any instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce to sell or transport a counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained debit instrument knowing the same to be counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained; or

(4) knowingly receives, conceals, uses, or transports money, goods, services, or anything else of value (except tickets for interstate or foreign transportation) which (A) within any one-year period has a value aggregating 1,000 or more, (B) has moved in or is part of, or which constitutes interstate or foreign commerce, and (C) has been obtained with a counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained debit instrument; or

(5) knowingly receives, conceals, uses, sells, or transports in interstate or foreign commerce one or more tickets for interstate or

foreign transportation, which (A) within any one-year period have a value aggregating \$500 or more, and (B) have been purchased or obtained with one or more counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained debit instrument; or

(6) in a transaction affecting interstate or foreign commerce, furnishes money, property, services, or anything else of value, which within any one-year period has a value aggregating \$1,000 or more, through the use of any counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained debit instrument knowing the same to be counterfeit, fictitious, altered, forged, lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained -

shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

"Debit instrument" defined

(c) As used in this section, the term "debit instrument" means a card, code, or other device, other than a check, draft, or similar paper instrument, by the use of which a person may initiate an electronic fund transfer.

There are no reported cases under §1693n. It remains available, however, as a means to pursue criminal conduct occurring prior to October 12, 1984, for PIN-type fraud.

C. 18 U.S.C. §1029

Because of the problems resulting from the conflicting interpretations of 15 U.S.C. §1644, Congress enacted a comprehensive access device fraud statute in October of 1984, 18 U.S.C. §1029, which reads as follows:

(a) Whoever -

(1) knowingly and with intent to defraud produces, uses, or traffics in one or more counterfeit access devices;

(2) knowingly and with intent to defraud traffics in or uses one or more unauthorized access devices during any one-year period, and by such conduct obtains anything of value aggregating \$1,000 or more during that period;

(3) knowingly and with intent to defraud possesses fifteen or more devices which are counterfeit or unauthorized access devices; or

(4) knowingly, and with intent to defraud, produces, traffics in, has control or custody of, or possesses device-making equipment;

shall, if the offense affects interstate or foreign commerce, be punished as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

(b) (1) Whoever attempts to commit an offense under subsection (a) of this section shall be punished as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

(2) Whoever is a party to a conspiracy of two or more persons to commit an offense under subsection (a) of this section, if any of the parties engages in any conduct in furtherance of such offense, shall be fined an amount not greater than the amount provided as the maximum fine for such offense under subsection (c) of this section or imprisoned not longer than one-half the period provided as the maximum imprisonment for such offense under subsection (c) of this section, or both.

(c) The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) or (b)(1) of this section is --

(1) a fine of not more than the greater of \$10,000 or twice the value obtained by the offense or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section which does not occur after a conviction for another offense under either such subsection, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this paragraph;

(2) a fine of not more than the greater of \$50,000 or twice the value obtained by the offense or imprisonment for not more than fifteen years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4) of this section which does not occur after a conviction for another

occur after a conviction for another offense under either such subsection, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this paragraph; and

(3) a fine of not more than the greater of \$100,000 or twice the value obtained by the offense or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both, in the case of an offense under subsection (a) of this section which occurs after a conviction for another offense under such subsection, or an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this paragraph.

(d) The United States Secret Service shall, in addition to any other agency having such authority, have the authority to investigate offenses under this section. Such authority of the United States Secret Service shall be exercised in accordance with an agreement which shall be entered into by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General.

(e) As used in this section -

(1) the term "access device" means any card, plate, code, account number, or other means of account access that can be used alone or in conjunction with another access device, to obtain money, goods, services, or any other thing of value, or that can be used to initiate a transfer of funds (other than a transfer originated solely by paper instrument);

(2) the term "counterfeit access device" means any access device that is counterfeit, fictitious, altered, or forged, or an identifiable component of an access device or a counterfeit access device;

(3) the term "unauthorized access device" means any access device that is lost, stolen, expired, revoked, canceled, or obtained with intent to defraud;

(4) the term "produce" includes design, alter, authenticate, duplicate, or assemble;

(5) the term "traffic" means transfer, or otherwise dispose of, to another, or obtain control of with intent to transfer or dispose of; and

(6) the term "device-making equipment" means any equipment, mechanism, or impression designed or primarily used for making an access device or a counterfeit access device.

(f) This section does not prohibit any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or of an intelligence agency of the United States, or any activity authorized under title V of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (18 U.S.C. note prec. 3481).

There are no reported cases under §1029 yet. [redacted]

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[redacted] Deputy Chief of the Department of Justice's Fraud Section, reports that approximately 300 prosecutions have occurred under the new statute, and only a few have proceeded to trial.

Suffice it to say that §1029 eliminates the account number v. plastic card debate, provides enhanced penalties for repeat offenders, and generally broadens the scope of activities which can now be prosecuted federally as credit card fraud.

As the legislative history for the new statute makes clear, Congress clearly intended to eliminate then existing loopholes in the law. This same history, S. Rep. No. 368, 98th Cong., 2d Sess. 1, reprinted in 198 U.S. Code Cong. & Ad. News 3647, 3655-6, provides good language for an expansive definition of what "affects" either interstate or foreign commerce.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription 12/23/85

[redacted] was interviewed at the Minneapolis Office of the FBI, Minneapolis, Minnesota. After having been advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern her contacts with LYNDON LA ROUCHE'S campaign financing representatives, she furnished the following information:

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In May, 1984, [redacted] saw a LYNDON LA ROUCHE campaign commercial on television. Shortly thereafter she spoke with a LA ROUCHE campaign worker stationed on a street sidewalk in Minneapolis. She gave the worker her telephone number so she could get an explanation of the LA ROUCHE Platform.

In June or July, 1984, she received a telephone call from a man who claimed to be [redacted] a representative of the LA ROUCHE campaign. [redacted] told her the campaign needed her financial help. American banks were unstable and a loan from her would help the country. He asked for a \$10,000 loan, giving her five minutes to consider it. When she mentioned that she had a certificate of deposit at 14 percent, [redacted] promised a return of 16 percent. He also sent her a subscription of Executive Intelligence Review, a magazine whose executive editor is listed as LYNDON LA ROUCHE and to New Solidarity, a newspaper connected with LA ROUCHE, to compensate her for the \$200 penalty she incurred for early withdrawal on her \$5,000 certificate of deposit.

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[redacted] Following the initial telephone conversation, called [redacted] regularly to discuss the LA ROUCHE campaign and its financial needs. On September 17, 1984, [redacted] loaned Caucus Distributors, Inc., (CDI), \$5,000 which was to be completely paid back to her including interest

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Investigation on 12/19/85 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # 56C-121 Minneapolis

by SA [redacted] JEG/bjk Date dictated 12/20/85

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MP 56C-121

12/19/85

Page

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Continuation of interview of [redacted]

in the amount of \$5,625 by October 1, 1985. [redacted] signed the promissory note. On November 26, 1984, three more loans were made, one to CDI, and two to Campaigner Publications, Inc., (CPI), both through [redacted] totalling \$25,000 at annual interest rates of 16 percent and 12 percent. Payment for these three loans, including interest, was to be made by November 26, 1985, in the total amount of \$27,600. These three promissory notes were signed and sealed by [redacted]. On April 29, 1985, a fifth promissory note was issued for \$10,000 to CDI through [redacted] at an annual interest rate of 10 percent, total repayment to be \$10,500 by October 29, 1985.

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[redacted] spoke to [redacted] in November, 1984, about receiving a partial repayment due December 17, 1984, which she would put towards visiting relatives in Texas which she would put towards visiting relatives in Texas on December 20, 1984. A few days later, [redacted] called her and asked if she would accept one-third of the agreed repayment, stating that they were having trouble with the bank. She insisted on at least half and he agreed. She never received the money.

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Upon her return from Texas, [redacted] spoke with [redacted] by telephone expressing concern over the safety of her other loans to CDI and CPI. [redacted] assured her that she would be paid, but at a slower rate because "the money (was) not coming in as fast." Hoping to get her money back sooner, [redacted] agreed to lower her November 26, 1984, note interest rate of 16 percent down to 10 percent.

In the early part of 1985, [redacted] told [redacted] she wanted to change the beneficiaries on her \$5,000 and \$10,000 notes of November 26, 1984, at 12 percent to be repaid by November 26, 1985. Per his instructions, she sent them to CPI. She received in exchange one promissory note for \$15,000 from CDI, not CPI, with the interest note lowered to ten percent, the date of issue moved up to April 16, 1985, and the repayment date pushed back to April 16, 1986. [redacted] had not agreed to any of those changes. [redacted] complained to [redacted] but did not receive a satisfactory response.

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MP 56C-121

Continuation of interview of [redacted]

12/19/85

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To date, [redacted] claims she has only received \$2,000 in repayment out of \$43,725 owed to her. Her last conversation with LA ROUCHE campaign financers was with [redacted] in late 1985.

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At present, [redacted] attorney, [redacted] Minneapolis 55402, telephone number [redacted] is negotiating repayment of the loans with [redacted] who has assured full repayment of all loans by the Summer of 1986. [redacted] mainly fears that she will not get her money back before she can use it, in that she is presently 80 years old and a widow living alone.

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[redacted] made available copies of a LA ROUCHE campaign letter to contributors dated April 15, 1985, a letter to [redacted] from [redacted] dated October 7, 1985, and a sheet with handwritten addresses of LA ROUCHE to CDI.

1.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12/3/84

Date of transcription _____

[redacted] East Boston, Massachusetts, telephone [redacted] telephonically contacted the interviewing Agent. [redacted] advised that he had been referred to the interviewing Agent after calling Assistant United States Attorney (AUA) [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that during the late spring of 1984, he had been approached outside of the Woburn, Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles Office by representatives of the Independent Democrats for Larouche. He was asked to make a loan to the Larouche.

[redacted] advised that he had had several telephone conversations with [redacted] and with [redacted]. Following these conversations, he authorized [redacted] and [redacted] to charge a total of \$500.00 to his Mastercard credit card number [redacted]. The initial charge was for \$250.00 and a subsequent charge was for \$250.00. He said that [redacted] executed a note on behalf of the Larouche campaign promising to pay him the money back after the election. Since the election was over, almost three weeks ago, [redacted] has been attempting to contact the Larouche campaign at the local number of [redacted]. He said that he has received no response. He feels that he has been defrauded.

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[redacted] advised that he would forward to the interviewing Agent copies of his Mastercard bill and the notes which were signed by [redacted].

Investigation on 11/26/84 at Boston, Massachusetts File # BS196B-1446

by SA [redacted] mev Date dictated 11/30/84

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.Date of transcription 5/9/85

[redacted] owner [redacted] Beringer Way,
 Marblehead, Massachusetts, telephone number [redacted]
 was advised of the identity of the Interviewing Agent, the
 nature of the interview and he provided the following information:

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Approximately a year and a half to two years ago, he
 was telephonically contacted by [redacted] who identified
 himself as a representative of the LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN. [redacted]
 telephonically contacted him numerous times over the next few
 months and continuously asked for donations. [redacted] did make
 various contributions in amounts ranging from \$25.00 to \$100.00
 for total contributions of approximately \$500.00 to \$600.00
 over a one and a half year period. [redacted] mostly spoke with
 [redacted], however a [redacted] also contacted him on several
 occasions. [redacted] never personally met anyone from the LAROUCHE
 CAMPAIGN. He does not know how they obtained his telephone number.

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Approximately a year ago at the request of [redacted]
 he made a \$1,000.00 loan to the LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN. The loan was
 to be repaid by the CAMPAIGN in August of 1984, however, only
 within the past two months or so did he receive the last repayment
 on that loan. [redacted] never had any problem with [redacted] nor
 does he question [redacted] honesty. [redacted] believes [redacted]
 to be of questionable integrity because he feels that [redacted]
 was responsible for an unauthorized \$250.00 contribution which
 appeared on [redacted] Master Card. In approximately September, 1984
 [redacted] requested a further donation from [redacted] refused;
 however, the next month when his Master Card bill arrived, there
 was a \$250.00 charge to the LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN. [redacted] never spoke
 to [redacted] about the unauthorized charge because he had no way
 of contacting [redacted] hired an attorney who confronted the
 LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN home office in New York regarding the repayment
 of the \$1,000.00 loan and the repayment of the \$250.00 unauthorized
 charge. [redacted] has since received reimbursement for the entire
 amount of \$1250.00. [redacted] attorney is [redacted] from Salem,
 Massachusetts, telephone number [redacted] [redacted] also represents
 [redacted], who is also attempting to
 receive reimbursement for loans to the LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN. [redacted]
 does not believe that his father ever personally met anyone from
 the LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN either. [redacted] only knows that both [redacted]
 and [redacted] contacted him from somewhere within the state of
 Massachusetts.

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(telephonically)
 Investigation on 5/2/85 at Boston, Massachusetts File # 196B-1446

by SA [redacted] JJG:mls Date dictated 5/3/85

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12-18-84

[redacted] Waltham, Massachusetts, telephone number [redacted] was telephonically contacted at his residence. [redacted] was advised of the official identity of the interviewing agent and the purpose of the interview.

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[redacted] advised that he maintains a Visa credit card with the State Street Bank of Boston.

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Approximately two years ago, [redacted] was at the REGISTRY OF MOTOR VEHICLES in Woburn, Massachusetts where he met some individuals who were selling subscriptions to a newspaper "NEW SOLIDARITY". [redacted] purchased the newspaper for an amount he believes was either \$15 or \$25. He paid for it with his Visa credit card. He also paid for a renewal approximately six months later.

Approximately one year ago, [redacted] began calling [redacted] at his residence. [redacted] said that he was a representative of the Boston Campaign Center which supported LYNDON LAROUCHE. [redacted] said that [redacted] was extremely persistent in his fund raising efforts. [redacted] agreed to give the LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN \$100 as a loan. He received documents which reflected that the loan will be repaid in either January or February of 1985. He paid the \$100 charge which was posted to his credit card by the LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN.

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On October 15, 1984, a charge of \$500 was posted to his credit card in the favor of the Independent Democrats for LAROUCHE in New York. [redacted] said that this was done without authority. On November 12, 1984, [redacted] sent a letter to [redacted] of the New York office of the LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN. He said that he did this after finding out about the credit card charge. He said that [redacted] said that the campaign had no explanation for the fraudulent charges, and was bewildered by it.

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[redacted] said that he also recalls being called by [redacted] to announce various activities of the LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN. He said that [redacted] did not solicit him for money.

He recalls that [redacted] told him on several occasions that his \$100 would be repaid when the LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN received matching Federal Funds.

Investigation on 12-14-84 at Waltham, Massachusetts File # 196B-1446

by SA [redacted] /mek Date dictated 12-17-84

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STATEMENT OF FACTS

As a result of complaints received, the government and grand jury are investigating allegations of credit card fraud by various entities and individuals associated with Lyndon LaRouche. Initial investigation indicates an extensive, nationwide pattern of the unauthorized use of credit card numbers by LaRouche-related entities and individuals, resulting in hundreds of unauthorized charges apparently totalling hundreds of thousands of dollars. 1/ (App., pp. 176-7)

Appellant Campaigner Publications, Inc., is a multi-million dollar New York corporation which passes funds to and through other LaRouche-related entities. 2/ Appellant Caucus

1/ For a more detailed description of the alleged scheme, see Appendix, pp. 138-9, 146.

2/ In an affidavit dated 3/28/89 and filed as part of these proceedings, FBI Special Agent [redacted] stated:

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"Campaigner Publication, Inc., is a New York corporation which employs a number of individuals involved in LaRouche-related activities, collects funds, and distributes large amount of money to other LaRouche-related entities. Its assets include three bank accounts at Chemical Bank, New York. A brief review of records of just one of the three accounts for the portion of the last half of 1984 obtained thus far (7/3/84 through 10/31/84) indicate total credits during that four month period of over \$4,500.00 with an average balance in the account of approximately \$95,000...The Washington Post, in January, 1985, reported that "LaRouche's associates have bought three properties in [Virginia] worth a total of more than \$1 million, and they agreed to buy another \$1.3 million until the deal fell through."

(App., pp. 42-3, 97)

Distributors, Inc., is another LaRouche-related New York Corporation, which pays the salaries and bills for various LaRouche activities.

On January 30, 1985, the United States Marshal (SDNY) attempted to serve four grand jury subpoenas at [redacted] At [redacted]

[redacted] stated that no one was authorized to accept service at that time. A message was left to have someone call the U.S. Marshal's Office, but no such call was made. In an article dated "Boston, Feb. 1" (1985) in the LaRouche-related publication New Solidarity (published by Appellant Campaigner Publications, Inc.), [redacted] acknowledged receipt of the subpoenas. (App. p.177)

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On February 6, 1985, the U.S. Marshals again attempted to serve the subpoenas at the listed address. Service was made on [redacted]

[redacted] who refused to allow the Marshals to enter the office area, but stated that she was authorized to accept service. On Thursday, February 7, 1985, the grand jury sat and heard evidence on various matters. No witnesses appeared on this date, and no one contacted the United States Attorney's Office on behalf of the witnesses regarding the subpoenas. (App., pp. 177-8)

On Friday, February 8, 1985, the U.S. Attorney's office sent, by overnight courier service, letters to the Keepers of Records of the witnesses, rescheduling the grand jury appearances for Thursday, February 14, 1985. The letters stated that, "if full compliance is not made at that time we will be forced to

seek appropriate court intervention and sanctions." On Thursday, February 14, 1985, the grand jury sat in the District of Massachusetts and heard evidence on various matters. No witnesses appeared from appellants. (App., pp. 37, 178)

The government's Motion for Order to Show Cause was filed on and served on the witnesses. On March 14, the District Court granted the Order to Show Cause, setting a hearing for March 29. (App., p. 178) On March 19, 1985, a Deputy United States Marshal went to [redacted] New York, the address of these entities, to serve the Court's Order to Show Cause. On the fifth floor of that building, he served a woman who appeared to be in charge and stated that the entities would receive the Order from her, but refused to identify herself. (App., pp. 41, 179) b3

Although the appellants failed to appear at the March 29 hearing, the Court noted on the record that it had received correspondence and affidavits from the witnesses clearly showing that they had received the Order to Show Cause and that they knew about the hearing. (App., p. 179) (See, e.g., App., pp. 2, 183)

After the hearing on March 29, the Court found that each of the witnesses had "been served with a lawful and proper grand jury subpoena" and that each had "refused, without just cause or adequate excuse, to comply." The Court adjudged each of the four entities in contempt and ordered each "to pay the sum of \$10,000 per day to the Clerk of the United States District Court for Massachusetts until such time as [the witness] shall fully comply with said subpoena." Pursuant to Rule 20, First Circuit Rules, the Orders were stayed until April 2, 1985. (App., pp. 45-6, 179)

On April 3, still failing to comply, the witnesses filed a "Motion to Vacate Contempt Order and to Quash Subpoenas", claiming improper service of the subpoenas and pleadings. On April 3, after a hearing, the Court denied that Motion, again finding that adequate service had been made. (App., pp. 47, 179-80)

On April 4, the witnesses filed a "Motion to Purge Contempt and Sanctions," stating that "they hereby accept service to appear before the grand jury." (emphasis added). On April 9, 1985, the Court ruled that, "In light of the acceptance of service by the respondents and their request for a reasonable time to respond to the subpoenas, I will defer action on this motion pending notice or a report from either party that a hearing before the Grand Jury has been scheduled." (emphasis added) (App., pp. 50, 180) No such compliance was made by the witnesses, and the District Court's subsequent action, including its April 22 Orders of Partial Judgment, (App., p. 63) make clear that the Motion to Purge Contempt and Sanctions was effectively denied. (App., p. 180)

On June 13, 1985, appellants filed a "Motion to Annul Certification and for Sanctions." Appellants based that Motion in large part on the claim that their Motion to Purge Contempt and Sanctions had been "deferred", and was therefore still pending. In denying the Motion to Annul on July 19, 1985, the Court referred back to the earlier Motion to Purge Contempt and Sactions and stated, "I believe it was clear at conference with counsel that 'deferred' was meant to allow counsel to arrange a

convenient schedule for compliance. The 'correctness' of my judgment was not an issue." (App., p. 103) This Motion was the last direct challenge to the outstanding contempt orders.

On May 21, 1985, some four months after the subpoenas were issued and almost two months after the entities were held in contempt, the contemnors for the first time filed a "Motion to Quash Subpoena Duces Tecum" challenging the subpoenas. After a hearing on May 21, the Court denied the Motion on July 19, finding that, "I am satisfied that this grand jury subpoena is neither unreasonable nor oppressive nor made for an improper purpose." (App., p.)

Meanwhile, despite repeated further efforts to obtain compliance,^{3/} not only did each of the contemnors continue to refuse to fully comply with the subpoena, they also completely failed to comply with the Court's explicit Order, "to pay the sum of \$10,000 per day to the Clerk of the United States District Court for Massachusetts until such time as [the witness] shall fully comply with said subpoena." (App., p. 46) Therefore, on April 8, 1985, "to effectuate collection of the monies," the government filed Motions for Entry of Partial Judgment, to establish a sum certain of \$70,000 to that date. (App., p. 58) On April 22, 1985, the Court Ordered Partial Judgment of \$70,000 against each contemnor. (App., p. 63) On May 2, 1985, contemnors filed a "Motion for Reconsideration Regarding Orders of Partial Judgment." That Motion was also denied on July 19, 1985, with

^{3/}See, e.g. letters dated 4/8/85 (App., p. 81), 4/10/85 (App., p. 80), and 4/18/85 .(App., p.77)

the Court holding that, "(a)t the outset of this matter, the respondents were called for a hearing on the validity of the service and failed to appear or provide any basis for the Court to rule on their current contentions." (App., p. 64)

To date, appellants have failed or refused to fully comply with the subpoenas, or to pay any of the fines assessed. Rather, they have flooded the Courts with pleadings and have done everything possible to frustrate the grand jury investigation and avoid compliance. For example, appellants have repeatedly sent to the grand jury, as "Keepers of Records," individuals who have no knowledge of or involvement with the subpoenaed records, and who were only "appointed" Keeper of Records the day before their appearances, by the actual persons responsible for the records. Two of these individuals had to be held in contempt personally and one jailed before he would fully respond to questions directed to him personally. (App., pp. 181-2)

The extent of appellant's efforts to interfere with and delay the grand jury's investigation, and to defy the Court's authority, was made clear once again when on January 22, 1986, after further pleadings and yet another hearing, the Court again found appellant [REDACTED] in contempt and ordered additional fines (none of which have been paid to date) (Supplemental Appendix, pp. 1-3). The Court found:

[REDACTED] has failed to comply with the subpoena and has failed to pay the fines as ordered."

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"On November 22, 1985, as part of the continuing proceedings in this matter, this Court issued an Order to Compel the production of certain records, stating that if all such records were not produced by December 2, 1985, the Court would consider further sanctions.

[redacted] has failed to comply with the Order to compel, as well as the underlying grand jury subpoena and contempt order.

"IT IS THEREFORE ADJUDGED that [redacted]

[redacted] remains in direct and continuing contempt of this Court for its failure to comply with the grand jury subpoena issued on February 7, 1985."

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(Supp. App., pp. 2-3)

MAIL & WIRE FRAUD

- A. The mail and wire fraud statutes, 18 U.S.C. Sections 1341 and 1343, are among the most adaptable of federal criminal statutes.
1. Statutes have been called the "first line of defense" for federal prosecutors, United States v. Maze, 414 U.S. 395, 405 (1974) (Burger, C.J., dissenting), or the "Stradivarius" of white collar crime statutes. Rakoff, The Federal Mail Fraud Statute, 18 Duq. L. Rev. 771 (1980).
 2. The reason is their easy adaptability to all kinds of fraudulent conduct and their simplicity.
- B. Mail and wire fraud statutes are essentially the same and are construed similarly. E.g., United States v. Giovengo, 637 F.2d 941, 944 (3d Cir. 1980); United States v. Barta, 635 F.2d 999, 1005 n.11 (2d Cir. 1980).
1. The only difference lies in their jurisdictional elements: the mail fraud statute requires a mailing and the wire fraud statute requires some use of interstate wire communication facilities (telephone, telegraph, wire transfer, etc.)
 2. A key difference is that under the wire fraud statute, the use of wire facilities must be interstate - that is, involve a communication between two states.
- C. Elements of mail and wire fraud.
1. Participation in a scheme to defraud, or a scheme for obtaining money or property by means of false pretenses, with specific intent to defraud.
 2. A mailing in furtherance of the fraud.
 3. See, e.g., Pereira v. United States, 347 U.S. 1, 8 (1954); United States v. Diggs, 613 F.2d 988, 997 (D.C. Cir. 1979).
- D. Scheme to defraud element.
1. The statutes cover a great variety of fraudulent conduct and are not limited by traditional common law notions or contingent upon proof of violation of another federal or state law. E.g., Durland v. United States, 161 U.S. 306, 313-14 (1896); United States v. Lindsey, 736 F.2d 433, 436 (7th Cir. 1984).
 2. Stated simply, a scheme to defraud is any plan or course of action to deceive others. It need not involve misrepresentation of any fact. All that is necessary is

that the scheme be one reasonably calculated to deceive. See, e.g., United States v. Brien, 617 F.2d 299, 311 (1st Cir.), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 919 (1980); United States v. Townley, 665 F.2d 579, 585 (5th Cir. 1982).

It is sometimes stated that the measure of fraud is whether the conduct departs from "moral uprightness . . . fundamental honesty, fair play and right dealing in the general and business life of members of society." Gregory v. United States, 253 F.2d 104, 109 (5th Cir. 1958).

3. Schemes to defraud may include outright lies, half truths, material omissions and expressions of opinion not honestly entertained. E.g., United States v. Bronston, 658 F.2d 920 (2d Cir. 1981); United States v. Townley, 665 F.2d 579, 585 (5th Cir. 1982).
4. Like countless other forms of fraud, credit card fraud - that is, misuse of a credit card or credit card slips - is a fraudulent scheme to defraud under the statute.
 - a. United States v. Jones, 554 F.2d 251 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 866 (1977) (using fictitious credit card numbers to make telephone calls).
 - b. United States v. Saavedra, 684 F.2d 1293 (9th Cir. 1982) (using credit cards to obtain money orders).
 - c. United States v. Larsen, 441 F.2d 512 (9th Cir. 1971) (signing credit card invoices to misrepresent identity of signer).
 - d. United States v. Reynolds, 421 F.2d 178 (5th Cir. 1970) (use of another's credit card).
 - e. Note should be taken of United States v. Maze, 414 U.S. 395 (1974), in which the defendant fraudulently charged goods with a credit card. The Supreme Court noted that the mail fraud statute was broad enough to encompass this type of fraudulent conduct. However, the Court held that the mailings relied on in the case - the mailing by the merchants of the charge slips to the credit card issuer - were not "in furtherance of the scheme," since the scheme was complete upon the defendant obtaining the goods with the card. This undermines cases like Reynolds above but only on the mailing element.
5. A part of this element is the requirement that defendant have participated in the scheme with the intent to defraud. E.g., United States v. Williams, 728 F.2d 1402, 1404 (11th Cir. 1984).

- a. Note this element may be satisfied by proof that the defendant consciously closed his or her eyes to the fraud. E.g., United States v. Ciampaglia, 628 F.2d 632 (1st Cir. 1980). Some courts go further and say reckless disregard for the truth is sufficient. E.g., United States v. Schaflander, 719 F.2d 1024, 1027 (9th Cir. 1983).
- 6. It is not necessary to prove the scheme succeeded - that is, an attempt is a criminal offense (if the mails or wires are used). Nor is it necessary to prove the defendant profited. See, e.g., United States v. Martino, 648 F.2d 367, 399 (5th Cir. 1981); New England Enterprises, Inc. v. United States, 400 F.2d 58, 72 (1st Cir. 1968), cert. denied, 393 U.S. 1036 (1969).

E. The mailing/wiring requirement.

- 1. Most importantly, the mailing or wire communication must be "in furtherance" of the scheme. This is often said to require proof that the mailing/wiring is "sufficiently closely related" to the scheme (whatever that adds). United States v. Maze, 414 U.S. at 399.
 - a. As discussed above, Maze held mailings that followed the completion of the scheme to be insufficient.
 - b. See also Parr v. United States, 363 U.S. 370, 392-93 (1960) (defendants charged items with credit cards at expense of school district; mailing by oil company to school district not in furtherance since crime complete before mailing).
 - c. Thus, usually the mailing/wiring must precede fruition or completion of the scheme (i.e., a mailing of a credit slip to a bank for credit to an account). However, this is by no means an inviolable rule. Many mailings or wire communications which follow receipt of the fruits of the crime, such as those lulling a victim, or to postpone complaints, or to insure continuing success of the scheme, will nonetheless be found to be "in furtherance" of the scheme. United States v. Sampson, 371 U.S. 75, 78 (1962) (lulling letters); United States v. Lane, 735 F.2d 799, 808 (5th Cir. 1984) (invoices mailed after payment but designed to make transaction less suspect); United States v. Elkin, 731 F.2d 1005, 1008 (2d Cir. 1984) (verification letter).
- 2. Defendant need not himself or herself use mails or wires. It is sufficient if a defendant "causes" their use in the sense that he or she acted knowing the use of the mails would follow in the ordinary course or foreseeably. E.g., Pereira v. United States, 347 U.S. at 8-9; United States v. Martin, 694 F.2d 885, 890 (1st Cir. 1982).

- a. Defendant thus need not intend or even know of the use of the mails or wires. Third parties may accomplish the requisite mailing/wiring (i.e., a bank or a secretary mailing an item).
- 3. Government need not produce mailed article or envelope. It is sufficient to establish mailing/wire by regular course of practice. E.g., United States v. Martin, 611 F.2d 801, 804 (10th Cir. 1979), cert. denied, 444 U.S. 1082 (1980) (routine business use of telephone).
- 4. Venue for mail fraud is in the place where the article is mailed, or where it is received. (A few cases state venue is proper wherever mail was transported, but DOJ disapproves of basing venue thereon.) Venue in wire fraud is the place of transmission or receipt of the communication.

F. Conspiracy principles are often applied in mail and wire fraud cases.

- 1. Thus once it is shown a person willfully participated in a scheme, he or she can be held responsible for the acts of co-schemers if of the kind contemplated as part of the scheme. E.g., United States v. Rodgers, 624 F.2d 1303, 1308 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 450 U.S. 917 (1981); United States v. Amrep Corp., 560 F.2d 539, 545 (2d Cir. 1979).
- 2. This is an important principle in cases where the principals do not have actual telephone contact with the victims but oversee or direct an operation. They can be held for the false representations of the sales or telephone solicitors if within the scope of the scheme, or authorized or ratified by the principals. E.g., United States v. Amrep, supra; United States v. Beecroft, 608 F.2d 753 (9th Cir. 1979).
 - a. Hence proof of the principals' activities (often from an insider) is essential (e.g., proof of sales meetings, preparation of telephone manuals or crib sheets, design of solicitation programs, etc.)

G. Presence of other specific statutes (credit card statutes) probably does not preclude use of mail fraud statute. See, e.g., United States v. Green, 494 F.2d 820 (5th Cir. 1974). But see Dowling v. United States, 53 U.S.L.W. 4978 (June 28, 1985), where the Supreme Court held that 18 U.S.C. §2314 could not be used to prosecute the sale of pirated recordings, since the records were not stolen, converted or taken by fraud but pirated by infringement of the copyright. The Court also reasoned that the specific terms of the Copyright Act suggest Congressional intent that the Act be used to prosecute copyright crimes. Court did not reach application of mail

did not raise this as an issue. The Ninth Circuit below had affirmed both the ITSP and mail fraud convictions. 739 F.2d 1445 (1984).

H. Other statutes, while perhaps less flexible, may be useful for prosecuting fraudulently inflating credit card charges.

1. 18 U.S.C. §1014 - based on the charge slip being a false statement to the bank to which it is submitted. But Williams v. United States, 458 U.S. 279 (1982) may pose an obstacle to use of this statute, where Supreme Court held check kiting not within §1014 because a check drawn on insufficient funds was not a "statement" to a bank.
2. 18 U.S.C. §1344 - bank fraud, making it a crime, inter alia, to take any "moneys, funds, credits, assets, securities or other property . . . under the custody or control" of a federally insured bank through fraud. But this applies only to post October, 1984 conduct, since it was enacted as part of Comprehensive Crime Reform Act in October, 1984. However, it may be the best statute for post-October, 1984 conduct.
3. 18 U.S.C. §1342 - use of false name in connection with a mail fraud. Rarely used since it also requires proof of fraudulent scheme and thus just adds one element to §§1341 and 1343.
4. 18 U.S.C. §2314 - ITSP - based on transfer across state lines of wired funds or credit slips. Aggregate transfer must be at least \$5,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

THE LaROUCHE CAMPAIGN,)
ET AL.,)
)
Plaintiffs,)
)
v.) CIVIL ACTION NO. 84-3715-G
)
)
THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF)
INVESTIGATION, ET AL.,)
)
Defendants.)

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION TO STAY DISCOVERY

Plaintiffs The LaRouche Campaign and Independent Democrats for LaRouche (collectively "LaRouche"), two campaign organizations currently under criminal investigation in connection with allegations of credit card fraud, brought the present civil action shortly after they became aware of the fact that they were being investigated on criminal charges. The civil complaint alleges an assortment of improprieties in the conduct of the criminal investigation, ostensibly committed by the United States Attorney's office, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and two banks (State Street Bank and Trust Company and Bank of Boston) with which LaRouche maintained accounts.

LaRouche has served discovery requests on the defendant banks seeking to uncover, among other things, all contacts between the banks and the federal agencies working on the criminal investigation (Document Requests 1 and 2), customer

complaints about unauthorized credit card charges on the part of LaRouche (Document Requests 5, 6, 9, and 18), the banks' actions to investigate or verify customer complaints about LaRouche's unauthorized charges, including all contacts with such customers (Interrogatories 1, 2, 7 and Document Request 13), and all contacts with bank customers concerning LaRouche or the investigation of LaRouche (Interrogatories 3, 4, 8, 9 and Document Requests 3, 8 and 15).

The United States seeks a stay of all discovery in this action, including the interrogatories and document requests served to date, until the conclusion of the related criminal proceedings concerning plaintiffs' allegedly fraudulent credit card transactions.

Argument

It is well established that criminal defendants and potential defendants may not use civil discovery procedures as a means of obtaining information for use in a criminal action that could not normally be discovered under the Rules of Criminal Procedure: "A litigant should not be allowed to make use of the liberal discovery procedures applicable to a civil suit as a dodge to avoid the restrictions on criminal discovery and thereby obtain documents he would not otherwise be entitled to for use in his criminal suit." Campbell v. Eastland, 307 F.2d 478, 487 (5th Cir. 1962), cert. denied, 371 U.S. 955 (1963). See also United States v. Mellon Bank, 545 F.2d 869, 873 (3d Cir. 1976) (civil action stayed pending outcome of criminal case to avoid

"possibility that [defendant] might improperly exploit civil discovery for the advancement of his criminal case"); McSurely v. McClellan, 426 F.2d 664, 671-72 (D.C. Cir. 1970) ("Of course, civil discovery may not be used to subvert limitations on discovery in criminal cases, either by the government or by private parties."); Founding Church of Scientology v. Kelley, 77 F.R.D. 378, 380 (D. D.C. 1977) ("It is well established that a litigant should not be allowed to make use of the liberal discovery procedures applicable to a civil suit to avoid the restrictions on criminal discovery"); Kinoy v. Mitchell, 67 F.R.D. 1, 12 (S.D. N.Y. 1975) ("courts will not permit the defendant to circumvent the restrictions placed upon criminal discovery by attempting to compel disclosure in the civil case"); SEC v. Control Metals Corp., 57 F.R.D. 56, 57 (S.D. N.Y. 1975) (granting protective order against depositions of prosecution witnesses because "the Court should not permit civil discovery proceedings to be used to aid a party in a related criminal matter"); Driver v. Helms, 402 F. Supp. 683, 686 (D. R.I. 1975) (entering protective orders in civil action due to the "danger that the criminal defendants may attempt to utilize the broad civil discovery available in this case to obtain details of the government's criminal case that would not be available through the more limited discovery permitted in criminal cases"); Alexander v. Rizzo, 50 F.R.D. 374, 375 (E.D. Pa. 1970) (accepting the "general proposition that a defendant in a criminal case

should not be permitted to utilize the more liberal rules of civil procedure to avoid their rather limited counterparts in the criminal area"); United States v. Phillips, 580 F. Supp. 517 (N.D. Ill. 1984) (ordering stay of all discovery in civil matter pending completion of trial in criminal case); United States v. One 1964 Cadillac Coupe DeVille, 41 F.R.D. 352, 353-54 (S.D. N.Y. 1966) ("[G]overnment is ordinarily entitled to stay of all discovery in the civil action until disposition of the criminal matter... The justification for this rule is that a defendant in a criminal case should not be permitted to use the liberal civil discovery procedures to gather evidence which he might not be entitled to under the more restrictive criminal rules."); United States v. One 1967 Buick Hardtop Electra, 304 F. Supp. 1402 (W.D. Pa. 1969) (quashing subpoena of prosecution witness issued in civil forfeiture case until termination of criminal proceedings); United States v. Maine Lobstermen's Association, 22 F.R.D. 199, 201 (D. Me. 1958) (postponing civil defendant's depositions of prosecution witnesses because "defendants in criminal actions cannot properly take advantage of the coincidence of a companion civil case to obtain prosecution evidence which would not otherwise be available to the defendants under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure").

As illustrated by the above cases, courts have routinely entered stays and/or issued the necessary protective orders in

civil actions where discovery sought in the civil case would not be available to defendant in a related criminal matter.*

In the present case, LaRouche seeks to use civil discovery procedures to compel disclosure of information, identity of witnesses, etc. for use in the closely related criminal proceedings. The criminal investigation concerns the very same actions to which LaRouche's "civil" discovery is aimed -- namely, the voluminous complaints from customers concerning LaRouche's unauthorized credit card charges. As the above cases make clear, discovery concerning the criminal matter must take place in accordance with the Rules of Criminal Procedure and, until the disposition of that criminal matter, discovery procedures in this related civil case, a case brought by LaRouche, may not be used to evade the strictures of those criminal rules. It is clear that LaRouche's discovery requests (and in all likelihood, the lawsuit itself) have been filed solely for purposes of collecting evidence in preparation for LaRouche's criminal defense and monitoring the progress of the ongoing criminal

* Of course, the converse is equally true, namely, that the government may not use a civil action as a means of obtaining discovery from criminal defendants. See, e.g., Gordon v. FDIC, 427 F.2d 578, 580 (D.C. Cir. 1970).

investigation.* As such, responses to those requests should be stayed pending the resolution of the criminal proceedings.

It should be noted that stays of civil discovery due to the possibility of improper circumvention of criminal discovery rules have been entered while the criminal investigation is still proceeding, that is, before any indictment has yet named someone as a defendant: "[T]he policies that necessitate limiting civil discovery when it would interfere with a criminal investigation ... are equally applicable whether the plaintiff seeking discovery is a defendant or merely the subject of a grand jury investigation." Founding Church, supra, at 380, n.4. See also Driver v. Helms, supra, at 686 (court will enter protective orders in civil case to prevent "potential criminal defendants" from obtaining discovery relating to prosecution's case); SEC v. Control Metals, supra (protective order preventing civil defendant, who was also subject of grand jury proceedings, from deposing witnesses likely to be called in any later criminal proceeding); Campbell v. Eastland, supra (taxpayer who was being

* LaRouche has also filed civil actions against other banks in New York and New Jersey concerning their handling of credit card charge backs to LaRouche accounts. In one such action, LaRouche attempted to subpoena for deposition two of the investigative agents who are working on the criminal investigation. Those subpoenae have been stayed. The LaRouche Campaign v. First National State Bancorp., M.B.D. No. 85-199. The treasurer for The LaRouche Campaign has also sought, by way of a FOIA request, to uncover communications between the United States Attorney's office and various private entities and government agencies (federal, state and local) concerning the LaRouche investigation. Spannaus v. United States Department of Justice, Civil Action No. 85-1015-N.

investigated for tax fraud, but who had not yet been indicted, could not use civil tax refund case to get discovery of the investigative files); In re Eisenberg, 654 F.2d 1107 (5th Cir. 1981) (subject of pending grand jury investigation could not depose investigating agent). Thus, LaRouche cannot avoid the criminal discovery restrictions on its otherwise broad right to obtain civil discovery by arguing that, although the subject of an investigation, it is not yet a "criminal defendant." *

Furthermore, a potential criminal defendant's request to utilize civil discovery to uncover evidence relating to the criminal case should be denied regardless of the good faith nature of the underlying civil action. See, e.g., Campbell, supra, at 488 ("whether or not the suit, as distinguished from the motion [for discovery], was bona fide, the effect of granting the motion was to give pre-trial discovery of documents denied the taxpayer in the criminal case"); In re Eisenberg, supra, at 1113-14 (even if potential criminal defendant has the "purest of motives" for seeking the civil discovery, discovery should not be

* It should be noted that, while LaRouche attempts to compel civil discovery in this case, four related LaRouche organizations have failed and refused to comply with grand jury subpoenae in the criminal investigation. Those organizations were found in contempt on March 29, 1985 for their failure to comply, In re Grand Jury Subpoenas, M.B.D. Nos. 85-203 through 85-206, and have yet to comply despite the contempt orders. As such, LaRouche should not be heard to complain that the criminal investigation will last (or has lasted) too long and will postpone civil discovery for too far into the indefinite future -- it is the blatant contempt of LaRouche organizations that is presently impeding the grand jury's progress in the investigation.

allowed). Indeed, in many cases, the criminal defendant did not even initiate the related civil suit in which he sought discovery -- yet the discovery needed to prepare his defense to the civil action had to be postponed until the completion of the criminal proceedings. See, e.g., Driver v. Helms, supra (civil action by victims of the alleged crime); SEC v. Control Metals, supra (proceeding for civil injunction against corporation that was also being investigated by grand jury); United States v. Phillips, supra (criminal defendant ordered to cease discovery in state court action where he was being sued for defamation); United States v. One 1964 Cadillac Coupe DeVille, 41 F.R.D. 352 (S.D. N.Y. 1966); (stay of all discovery in civil forfeiture action); United States v. Mellon Bank, supra (same); United States v. One 1967 Buick Hardtop Electra, 304 F. Supp. 1401 (W.D. Pa. 1969) (same). Thus, even assuming that LaRouche's present suit is a good faith or meritorious action that only coincidentally relates to the issues in the criminal investigation, LaRouche's discovery in this civil action may not extend to matters involving the criminal investigation until after that criminal matter has been concluded.

WHEREFORE, the United States seeks a stay of all discovery in this civil action pending the completion of all related criminal proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM F. WELD
United States Attorney

By:

Marta B. Sosman

MARTHA B. SOSMAN
Assistant U.S. Attorney
1107 Post Office and Courthouse
Boston, MA 02109
(617) 223-4393

Certificate of Service

I, Martha B. Sosman, Assistant U.S. Attorney, hereby certify that I have this day served Motion to Stay Discovery and Memorandum in Support of Motion to Stay Discovery by mailing a copy of same in a franked, official envelope to Odin P. Anderson, Robert L. Rossi, Anderson & Associates, P.C., One Longfellow Place, Boston, MA 02114, Robert L. Klivans, Jon E. Hayden, The First National Bank of Boston, P.O. Box 1864, Boston, MA 02105, and John D. Hanify, Harry B. Murphy, Hanify & King, P.C., 79 Milk Street, Suite 400, Boston, MA 02109.

Marta B. Sosman

MARTHA B. SOSMAN
Assistant U.S. Attorney

Dated: May 2, 1985

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

THE LAROUCHE CAMPAIGN,
et al.,

Plaintiffs

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO.
84-3715-G

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION, et al.,
Defendants

ORDER
ON
DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS TO STAY DISCOVERY
AND
MOTIONS FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER

June 24, 1985

ALEXANDER, M.

The instant motions arise from a complaint brought by plaintiffs, the LaRouche Campaign and the Independent Democrats for LaRouche ("Plaintiffs" or "LaRouche") against the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI"), William H. Webster, William Weld, William French Smith,¹ the Bank of Boston, and State Street Bank.² Plaintiffs allege inter alia, that the Federal defendants and the Bank defendants interfered with the campaign financing activity of plaintiffs in violation of plaintiffs'

¹William Webster as Director of the FBI, William Weld as the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, and William French Smith as the former Attorney General of the United States are all being sued in their official capacities only for the purposes of declaratory and injunctive relief. This order will refer to the FBI and the three federal officials as the Federal defendants.

²The two banks will be referred to as the Bank defendants.

First, Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth Amendment rights under the United States Constitution. Jurisdiction is asserted under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202. Plaintiffs seek equitable relief from the Federal defendants and equitable and monetary relief from the Bank defendants.

At a hearing held on the motions, plaintiffs were represented by Robert Rossi, Esquire, the Federal defendants by Assistant United States Attorney Martha B. Sosman, and defendant State Street Bank by John D. Hanify, Esquire. Defendant Bank of Boston was not represented at this hearing.

The gravamen of plaintiffs' complaint is that the Federal and Bank defendants have harassed and pressured contributors to the plaintiffs to recant those contributions and claim that the contributors were defrauded. This activity by the Federal and Bank defendants is alleged to have been precipitated by a news piece run by a local National Broadcasting Company affiliate concerning unauthorized credit card charges involving the plaintiffs.

The Federal defendants have informed the Court that there is an on-going criminal investigation of plaintiffs which involves the improper use of credit card transactions. Thus, the Federal defendants brought the instant motion to protect that investigation. The Bank defendants also have brought similar motions due to the pendency of the criminal investigation.

Plaintiffs oppose the motions on several grounds. First, plaintiffs contend that the present civil case is distinct and separate from the criminal investigation. Next, plaintiffs contend that no discovery requests have been served on the

Federal defendants so that the relief requested is inappropriate and overbroad. Finally, plaintiffs assert that the Bank defendants should not be allowed to avoid discovery by asserting the pendency of a separate criminal investigation.

The Court begins with the general proposition that the broad rules of civil discovery cannot be used to circumvent the more restrictive rules of criminal discovery. See, United States v. Mellon Bank, 545 F.2d 869, 873 (3rd Cir. 1976); McSurely v. McClellan, 426 F.2d 664, 671-72 (D.C. Cir. 1970); Campbell v. Eastland, 307 F.2d 478, 487 (5th Cir. 1962) cert. denied 371 U.S. 955 (1963). See also Founding Church of Scientology v. Kelley, 77 F.R.D. 378, 380 (D.D.C. 1977) ("It is well-established that a litigant should not be allowed to make use of the liberal [civil] discovery procedures . . . to avoid the restrictions on criminal discovery.") This principle applies whether or not the litigant is actually a defendant in the parallel criminal case. Founding Church of Scientology, 77 F.R.D. at 380 fn. 4. However, the Court is cognizant of the restrictions on the principle: "[s]uch a privilege is not of unlimited duration, but ceases after a reasonable time." Kinoy v. Mitchell, 67 F.R.D. 1, 12 (S.D.N.Y. 1975).

Turning to plaintiffs' contentions, the Court finds them unpersuasive. First, the closeness in proximity in the filing of this case after the initiation of the criminal investigation, and the similarity in the subject matter, i.e. credit card transactions, of the two cases vitiates against plaintiffs argument that the two cases are separate and distinct actions. Moreover, plaintiffs cannot receive information through the "backdoor" that which cannot be

obtained through the front; in other words, by only directing discovery requests to the Bank defendants, plaintiffs cannot circumvent the discovery rules in criminal proceedings. It is clear to this Court after review of the requests that the discovery requests directed to the Bank defendants have a direct bearing on the ongoing criminal investigation, and therefore are not discoverable, at this time, in the parallel civil action.

Accordingly, this Court hereby ALLOWS the Federal and Bank defendants' motions for stay of discovery. In order to protect plaintiffs' rights in the present action and in keeping with the restrictions on the stay of parallel actions, this order will be in effect from this date until the grand jury that has been impanelled is released after failing to return an indictment against either of the present plaintiffs or until the conclusion of the presentation of evidence against the present plaintiffs in a trial of the aforementioned parallel criminal proceeding.

SO ORDERED:


UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

THE LaROUCHE CAMPAIGN,)
ET AL.,)
Plaintiffs,)
v.) CIVIL ACTION NO. 84-3715-G
FEDERAL BUREAU OF)
INVESTIGATION, ET AL.,)
Defendants.)

DEFENDANTS' REPLY TO PLAINTIFFS'
OPPOSITION TO A STAY OF DISCOVERY

The federal defendants in the above matter have moved for a stay of discovery in the present civil action pending the completion of related criminal proceedings against plaintiffs The LaRouche Campaign and Independent Democrats for LaRouche (collectively "LaRouche"). In its opposition to the federal defendants' motion, LaRouche has cited several cases, ostensibly for the proposition that a stay of discovery is an inappropriate and overly drastic remedy in the present matter. What LaRouche has failed to acknowledge is that, while a few courts have found protracted total stays of all proceedings inappropriate in some circumstances, those same courts have simultaneously approved and recommended the use of shorter stays and/or protective orders to prevent abuse of civil discovery procedures by criminal defendants and potential criminal defendants.

LaRouche relies extensively on Dellinger v. Mitchell, 442 F.2d 782 (D.C. Cir. 1971), in its opposition to the requested stay. In Dellinger, the plaintiffs who were stayed included numerous organizations who were not criminal defendants, as well as individual criminal defendants who had already been acquitted. The related criminal matter had already been tried -- the only remaining issue was whether the stay should continue through all appeals periods as well. In fact, the court openly stated that the stay up through the completion of the criminal trial had been proper, noting that concerns about discovery abuse "justified an order staying the civil case until completion of the trial of the criminal case." 442 F.2d at 785. While the court refused to continue the stay during post-trial appeals, especially since the stay blocked numerous plaintiffs who were not involved in the criminal proceedings,* the court recognized that protective orders or other limitations would be appropriate: "Where related civil and criminal litigations are pending at the same time, sound discretion of the court may require that the civil action not be blocked entirely but be subject to some limitation, including, e.g., protective orders pertinent to discovery, to

* LaRouche speculates that the investigation of these two plaintiffs might terminate at some date in the future but continue against other LaRouche related organizations. If and when such an event occurs, the scope of the stay, use of protective orders, etc. can be reconsidered in light of those changed circumstances. At present, plaintiffs are being investigated for serious criminal offenses, and they may not rely on cases where the courts have declined to stay proceedings brought by individuals who are neither defendants nor the subjects of criminal investigation.

avoid essential unfairness or other interference with public interest." 442 F.2d at 787. Dellinger does not support any contention that a potential criminal defendant is entitled to discovery in a related civil matter before the criminal trial has been concluded.

LaRouche also relies on McSurely v. McClellan, 426 F.2d 664 (D.C. Cir. 1970). McSurely again involved a stay that was to continue through all appeals of the related criminal matter. The court did not say that the stay as entered was necessarily improper: "We are not prepared to say that the District Court's action here was unreasonable." 426 F.2d at 671. Rather, the appellate court merely wanted the trial court to consider such alternatives as protective orders or a discovery stay that would extend "only until the taking of evidence is concluded in the criminal cases." 426 F.2d at 672. The matter was remanded for further consideration of protective orders and/or a shorter stay with the overall admonition that "[o]f course, civil discovery may not be used to subvert limitations on discovery in criminal cases." 426 F.2d at 671-72.

Similarly, in Driver v. Helms, 402 F. Supp. 683 (D. R.I. 1975), cited by LaRouche, the issue was not whether discovery related to the criminal case was proper. Rather, the court had to decide whether it should enter a "stay of all proceedings" before any discovery requests had even been filed or whether it should use other methods, "such as narrowly framed protective orders once discovery is underway," to prevent discovery abuses

in the civil action. 402 F. Supp. at 686. The court noted that the potential for discovery abuse was a "strong argument" for the entry of a stay, but denied a stay "at this stage of the proceedings" when discovery had not even started. Id. In the present case, discovery requests have been issued which clearly overlap the subjects of the ongoing criminal investigation -- a stay and/or protective orders to prevent such discovery are clearly called for, and nothing in Driver supports LaRouche's position to the contrary.

Finally, LaRouche relies extensively on language from General Dynamics Corp. v. Selb Manufacturing Co., 481 F.2d 1204 (8th Cir. 1973), for the proposition that a stay of related civil proceedings is improper. General Dynamics, however, did not involve any claim that a criminal defendant was using or would use civil discovery to try and uncover the prosecution's case. Rather, the stay had been sought by the criminal defendant (who had, by the time the civil matter reached the Court of Appeals, already been convicted). The defendant was trying to claim that the discovery in the civil action had abridged rights against self-incrimination. The court, however, found that the privilege against self-incrimination had not been properly invoked or raised, despite repeated orders on the subject of discovery, and that, to the extent the privilege had been invoked, it was not applicable and had been invoked in bad faith. The criminal defendants' requests for a stay were thus denied since they were based on self-incrimination theories that were themselves

inapplicable. General Dynamics simply does not raise or address any of the issues in the present motion for a stay of discovery.

As the federal defendants' original memorandum in support of its motion for stay makes clear, courts have routinely issued stays of all proceedings, stays of discovery, and/or protective orders to prevent circumvention of the criminal discovery rules by way of discovery in related civil actions. All LaRouche has done in opposition is to identify a few isolated cases where the scope or length of the stay was considered excessive in the circumstances and where the court wished to shorten the stay and/or use some alternative protective measures, tailored to the needs of the precise case at issue, to prevent discovery into the prosecution's case. None of the cases cited by LaRouche states or even implies that LaRouche is entitled to the discovery it now seeks -- at most, the cases cited by LaRouche merely advise that the Court should carefully consider the appropriate length of any stay it issues and that it should also consider the use of companion protective orders as a means of preventing LaRouche from obtaining impermissible discovery into the criminal matter.

The federal defendants submit that, after taking such alternatives into consideration, a stay at least until the conclusion of any criminal trial is the appropriate solution. The present civil action concerns allegations that the criminal investigation is being pursued improperly for an illegal purpose, and that all of the criminal evidence against LaRouche has been "trumped up" as part of a conspiracy among the defendants

(including defendant banks) to "frame" LaRouche for credit card fraud and thereby interfere with its relations with contributors. Given the fact that all of the issues raised in such a civil action are also at issue in the criminal proceedings, any discovery in the civil case is bound to overlap the criminal investigation itself or to cover matters at issue in the criminal trial. Issuing individual protective orders for each and every discovery request as it is served would be a repetitive and inefficient method of dealing with this problem, both for the parties and for the Court. Accordingly, the federal defendants request that all discovery be stayed.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM F. WELD
United States Attorney

By:

Martha B. Sosman

MARTHA B. SOSMAN
Assistant U.S. Attorney
1107 Post Office and Courthouse
Boston, MA 02109
(617) 223-4393

Certificate of Service

I, Martha B. Sosman, Assistant U.S. Attorney, hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing Defendants' Reply to Plaintiffs' Opposition to A Stay of Discovery by mailing a copy of same in a franked, official envelope addressed to Odin P. Anderson, Robert L. Rossi, Anderson & Associates, P.C., One Longfellow Place, Boston, MA 02114; Robert L. Klivans, Jon E. Hayden, The First National Bank of Boston, P.O. Box 1864, Boston, MA 02105; and John D. Hanify, Harry B. Murphy, Hanify & King, P.C., 79 Milk St., Suite 400, Boston, MA 02109.

Martha B. Sosman

MARTHA B. SOSMAN
Assistant U.S. Attorney

Dated: May 16, 1985

Memorandum



Subject

LaRouche Investigation

Date

February 21, 1986

000

To All LaRouche Conference
Attendees

From

Public Corruption

AUSA

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Just a short note to thank you for your participation in the LaRouche Conference on February 13, 1986. As the Conference made clear, the work ahead of us is not easy, but it is important, and the existence, and assistance, of others will make the job better for all. I hope the Conference was worthwhile and helpful for you, and that you enjoyed your stay in Boston. Most importantly, let us make sure that the lines of communication set up at the conference are maintained, and that the momentum is not lost.

(P.S. In a case of this nature, helpful information comes from many sources. Enclosed is a copy of interrogatories from a related vicil case containing some very useful admissions by The LaRouche people.)

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SUPERVISOR [REDACTED]

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NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE, P.O. BOX 17729, WASHINGTON,
D.C.; PUBLICATION AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT, INC., P.O. BOX 836,
LEESBURG, VIRGINIA; AND 304 WEST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK;
FRAUD BY WIRE; OO:ALEXANDRIA

RE ALEXANDRIA TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU DATED MAY 3, 1986.

ON JUNE 24, 1986, A MEETING WAS HELD AT THE UNITED STATES
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, TO DISCUSS THE STATUS
OF THE BOSTON INVESTIGATION INTO THE LYNDON LA ROUCHE CREDIT CARD
FRAUD MATTER AND TO COORDINATE ANTICIPATED INVESTIGATIVE EFFORT
IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA. PRESENT AT THE MEETING WERE
NEWLY APPOINTED UNITED STATES ATTORNEY HENRY HUDSON, ASSISTANT
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY [REDACTED] ASSISTANT UNITED STATES
ATTORNEY [REDACTED] OF THE ALEXANDRIA OFFICE, ASSISTANT UNITED
STATES ATTORNEY [REDACTED] OF THE BOSTON UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE, SA [REDACTED] OF THE ALEXANDRIA FBI, AND REPRESEN-
TATIVES FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (IRS), ALCOHOL, TOBACCO,
AND FIREARMS (ATF), SECRET SERVICE, AND THE STATE OF VIRGINIA
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

AUSA [REDACTED] BRIEFED ALL PARTICIPANTS ON THE STATUS OF THE
CASE IN BOSTON ON THE CREDIT CARD FRAUD MATTER. PRIVATE DISCUSSIONS

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PAGE THREE AX 196B-942 UNCLAS

WITH HUDSON, [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] WERE ALSO HELD TO DISCUSS THE OBSTRUCTION CASE BE PREPARED BY BOSTON AND THE INTENT TO FILE CHARGES ON CONVICTED FELON AND SECURITY EMPLOYEE [REDACTED] FOR POSSESSION OF A FIREARM. [REDACTED] IS CURRENTLY SAID TO BE LIVING IN READING, PENNSYLVANIA, AND IS KNOWN TO THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE OF THE FBI. PHILADELPHIA HAS BEEN NOTIFIED BY BOSTON OF BOSTON'S INTENT.

PRIOR TO THAT ACTION, AN AFFIDAVIT FOR A SEARCH WARRANT IS TO BE PREPARED IN DRAFT FORM FOR COORDINATION WITH THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, THE FBI, IRS, AND THE VIRGINIA ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE. THE PURPOSE IS TO INCLUDE AS MUCH PROVEN CAUSE AS IS AVAILABLE TO JUSTIFY THE SEARCH WARRANT.

EXECUTION OF THE SEARCH WARRANT IS ANTICIPATED BY AUSA [REDACTED] IN APPROXIMATELY ONE TO TWO MONTHS.

IT IS ALSO ANTICIPATED THAT COMPUTER RECORDS WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE SEARCH WARRANT AND IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR FBI HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANCE IN EXTRICATING THAT INFORMATION.

USA [REDACTED] INDICATED A STRONG WILLINGNESS TO ASSIST BOSTON IN THEIR CASE, THE EXECUTION OF SEARCH WARRANTS, AND ANY FURTHER

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PAGE FOUR AX 196B-942 UNCLAS

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION ARISING IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA. HE INTENDS TO FORM A SORT OF TASK FORCE TO WORK ON THE CASE AND SOLICITED FROM EACH AGENCY REPRESENTED AT THE MEETING, THEIR INTEREST IN THE CASE AND DESIRE TO DEVOTE NECESSARY MAN POWER TO IT ONCE THE SEARCH WARRANT IS EXECUTED. EACH AGENCY STATED A WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE. SECRET SERVICE OF WASHINGTON, D.C., INDICATED THEY HAVE NO SEPARATE CASE UNDER INVESTIGATION, BUT ALL OF THEIR OFFICES HAVE FUNNELED ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION COMING TO THEIR ATTENTION TO THEIR BOSTON OFFICE. ATF IS INVESTIGATING A TRACT OF 4,500 ACRES IN PULASKI COUNTY, VIRGINIA, THAT WAS PURCHASED BY THE LA ROUCHE ORGANIZATION, EXACT PURPOSE UNKNOWN, BUT PRELIMINARY INFORMATION REVEALS FIREARM RANGES AND DORM TYPE ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE BARN ON THE PROPERTY. SPECULATION IS THAT IT IS USED TO TRAIN PEOPLE IN EITHER FIREARMS AND/OR PARAMILITARY TYPE ACTIVITIES.

IT WAS DECIDED THAT A GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION BE INITIATED SO AS TO ALLOW JOINT IRS AND FBI PARTICIPATION IN THE INVESTIGATION. IRS WILL BE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE SEARCH WARRANT AFFIDAVIT.

USA HUDSON INTENDS TO REQUEST RESOURCES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF

PAGE FIVE AX 196B-942 UNCLAS

JUSTICE TO PROSECUTE THIS CASE. HE, AS WELL AS THE ALEXANDRIA
FBI OFFICE, ANTICIPATE THAT IT WILL REQUIRE SUBSTANTIAL FBI MAN
POWER RESOURCES TO EXECUTE THE SEARCH WARRANTS AND THEREAFTER
REVIEW AND INVESTIGATE THE PROCEEDS OF THE SEARCH. THE CASE IS
EXPECTED TO HAVE A VERY HIGH PRIORITY IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

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Field File No. XWFO

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Serial # of Originating Document

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GLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

Date Received 8/8/86

DATE: 8/21/97 5668 SUD/eng

From FBI HQ - DJS, Unit [CI-3 A]
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Title: EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW
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Reference: _____
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Description: Original notes re interview of

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(C) 1985 The Washington Post , January 15, 1985

In a letter to New Republic editors last month, LaRouche said that after the NBC broadcast critical of government officials for dealing with LaRouche, the Reagan administration "distanced itself sharply from me." After the broadcast, some administration officials made statements "suddenly totally out of agreement" with earlier friendly statements, LaRouche wrote.

LaRouche associates also have tried to gain the confidence of top CIA officials.

LaRouche supporters telephone CIA officials "a lot" to offer information and try to get more, one knowledgeable official said. "They could consider that a two-way exchange. To my knowledge it is not a two-way exchange."

LaRouche said in an interview that he has visited the CIA's Langley headquarters a few times, and that his associates have visited many times.

A CIA spokesman said LaRouche, his wife and an aide visited the agency in January, 1983, and met with aides to Deputy Director John McMahon to talk about a recent LaRouche trip overseas. The CIA spokesman said LaRouche also visited earlier with Adm. Bobby Ray Inman, who was the agency's deputy director in 1981 and 1982.

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(c) 1985 The Washington Post , January 15, 1985

Inman Recalls Visit

In an interview, Inman recalled the visit at his CIA office by LaRouche and his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who had just returned from Europe. He said that she gave enticing information about the West German Green Party, an antinuclear group. "At the time, nobody in intelligence was covering them at all," Inman said of the Greens.

Inman, now head of a Texas-based computer research organization, said the meeting was not extraordinary, because, as a CIA official, he sometimes met with people returning from overseas trips. He said he did not give information, but listened.

Inman and other intelligence officials said they doubt the stories, widely circulated inside the LaRouche group, that the organization has informants inside the CIA who provide it with intelligence.

Former associates said the organization dealt with several "cutouts," or intermediaries, who claimed they received confidential reports from the CIA. The code name for one supposed CIA contact was "Mr. Ed," said ex-associates, who added they know of no confirmation that the contact existed.

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The group has worked closely with a former CIA operative who has helped provide security and given information about the international narcotics trade, ex-members said.

The organization also had close ties for years with a former Office of Strategic Services guerrilla operative, Mitchell WerBell III, who introduced members to many intelligence and military figures, sources said.

The LaRouche-affiliated Schiller Institute -- an international group named for 18th century poet Friedrich Schiller that says it is committed to the ideals of the American Revolution -- lists on its advisory board several high-ranking retired and active-duty military officers.

The LaRouche group also tried for years to gain favor in the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the Pentagon's intelligence arm. When DIA officials first met with LaRouche associates in the early 1970s, they were impressed with the group's intelligence material, said former DIA director Daniel Graham.

Graham recalled that LaRouche associates came up with what he called good intelligence about the situation in Angola, Mozambique and elsewhere. Graham said that in the mid-1970s, he and DIA colleagues concluded that some of the information was so sensitive that they suspected the LaRouche group was

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getting some of it from the Soviets or another government. Graham added that he couldn't prove the contention.

Ordered Contacts Stopped

Graham, a strong anticommunist, said that in the mid-1970s he ordered the DIA to stop dealing with the LaRouche group.

LaRouche associates strongly deny the assertion that the group is a stalking horse of any foreign government. "It's a weak disinformation slander put out by the KGB itself," said LaRouche aide Paul Goldstein.

The Heritage Foundation said in its July report that LaRouche takes positions "which in the end advance Soviet foreign policy goals In the worst case, his group may well be the strangest asset for the KGB's disinformation effort."

The charge that the LaRouche-affiliated National Caucus of Labor Committees has ties to Soviet officials was first raised in 1979 by the National Review magazine in an article by a former associate of LaRouche. (It also has been raised in subsequent publications, such as The New Republic article, and in the NBC libel suit.) Some former intelligence officials say they back the ex-member's contention that in the 1970s the LaRouche group maintained contact

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with the Soviets through Gennady Serebreyakov, an official at the Soviets' United Nations mission.

LaRouche, in his letter to The New Republic, confirmed that Serebreyakov approached him sometime in the mid-1970s, and that the two met twice to try to end the feuding between the LaRouche organization and East Bloc nations. LaRouche said the effort was unsuccessful.

Jeffrey Steinberg, a top aide to LaRouche, said group members never passed any information to Serebreyakov. Steinberg also said the National Review article was largely incorrect.

Steinberg said LaRouche associates frequently invite Soviet officials to their seminars. "We want them there" to know the group's thinking, he said. He said that LaRouche associates have visited the Soviet Union repeatedly. "They run into Soviet officials all the time," Steinberg said.

For his part, one retired senior military official, retired Army major general John K. Singlaub, has expressed concern about the group's contacts with him.

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Singlaub recalled in an interview that in the late 1970s, when he was stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., after a publicized clash with President Carter over U.S. policy in Korea, he was approached by LaRouche associates, who said they liked his hard-line style.

After Singlaub's 1978 retirement, they attended Singlaub's lectures all over the country, he said. They showed him their intelligence reports about Iran, Western Europe and other topics, and Singlaub said some of it was surprisingly good.

"Initially I was convinced they were trying to build up credibility that they had a good intelligence network that I could rely on," Singlaub said.

In 1979, he continued, the LaRouche supporters began telling him that the U.S. military deserved a "major break" and that Carter had done a disservice to the military.

"They said, 'You military people are going to be the savior of the country . . . We want to work closely with you. We have intelligence that can help you,'" Singlaub recalled.

Grew Suspicious of Goals

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He said he grew suspicious of the LaRouche supporters' goals and cut off relations with them.

Just as Singlaub said the LaRouche supporters used pro-military rhetoric with him, a former Drug Enforcement Administration official said they expressed strong opposition to narcotics traffickers when talking with him.

"They took a basic law enforcement narcotics control position," said John Cusack, the DEA's former international operations chief, who added that around 1976 he started receiving telephone calls from LaRouche associates researching the narcotics trade, and had numerous discussions with them.

LaRouche associates asked "intelligent" questions, said Cusack, now a staff member at the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. "They always seemed to know what the law enforcement agencies were doing. They were well-informed . . . Sometimes they told me things I didn't know, but it turned out it was true." Cusack added that they had "very good contacts" with local police departments.

The group has cultivated these contacts for about 10 years, and many law enforcement officials subscribe to its publications.

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In spring of 1977, LaRouche associates gave New Hampshire law enforcement officials detailed but speculative reports that the Clamshell Alliance, an antinuclear group then planning a protest at a nuclear plant, was a terrorist group financed by the Rockefellers. The May 1977 protest was not violent, although 1,400 people were arrested.

The group also has sold intelligence reports to a number of foreign governments, according to LaRouche and current and former associates. Steinberg said in a deposition that several years ago, LaRouche associates investigated terrorism for Italian officials. LaRouche said in an interview that his associates were hired to provide intelligence to the South African government. Ex-members said the intelligence reports dealt with the antiapartheid movement.

Some current and former U.S. officials who do not want to be identified, as well as ex-members, expressed concern that LaRouche's overseas activities may lead foreign leaders to think that he somehow represents the U.S. government, and take his statements as a "trial balloon" of U.S. policy.

At times LaRouche associates, identifying themselves as representatives of the LaRouche-affiliated National Democratic Policy Committee, arranged meetings with foreign leaders, who sometimes mistakenly thought they represented a faction of the Democratic Party, former associates of LaRouche and other

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sources said.

LaRouche said in an interview that he represents a "back channel," or confidential intermediary, for foreign officials who tire of dealing with the "idiots" in the State Department. "I'll telephone somebody in the White House and say, 'Look, a dear friend of ours in Mexico wants to have the president know something.'

"Incredible Intelligence Files"

But foreign leaders sometimes express confusion about LaRouche's messages because of their often rambling nature, former associates said.

The LaRouche group has developed "incredible intelligence files" on foreign government, business and labor union officials, as well as their counterparts in this country, said one ex-member.

Some of the LaRouche associates who work on intelligence have university training in their areas. They keep up by reading dozens of newspapers from around the world and interviewing experts, former members said.

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"Many, many times I'd find I knew more about what was going on than the academics," said one former member who worked on intelligence. "People on the outside would be saying I was insane for being with LaRouche , but here I was talking to a European head of state's security man."

Graham, the former DIA director, said LaRouche's intelligence operation is no joke, and has developed contacts in the intelligence community.

"In my time in the intelligence community, I found too many gullible folk," Graham said. "I kept warning my people.

GRAPHIC: Picture 1. Norman Bailey . . . "some LaRouche associates are quite good." Picture 2, Daniel Graham . . . halted DIA contacts with LaRouche group. Picture 3, Henry Kissinger . . . "no excuse" for officials to meet with group. Picture 4, John K. Sinclair . . . grew wary of LaRouche supporters' goals. Picture 5, Helga Zepp-LaRouche in the Ben Franklin bookstore in Leesburg with books by her husband. By James Parcell -- The Washington Post

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LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 84 STORIES

The Associated Press

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June 7, 1986, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 895 words

HEADLINE: Weekly Magazine Is Centerpiece of LaRouche Operations

BYLINE: BY WILLIAM M. WELCH, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: LaRowche's Magazine

BODY:

It's been read by a presidential adviser and on Capitol Hill. You can't buy

The Associated Press, June 7, 1986

the magazine of extremist Lyndon H. LaRouche at newsstands but you are likely to be solicited to buy a copy when you walk through an airport.

Executive Intelligence Review, a weekly magazine, is the centerpiece of LaRouche's multimillion-dollar network of organizations and publications.

Presented as a journal of intelligence gathered by his followers around the world, the magazine is a collection of LaRouche's political extremism and conspiracy theories that produces such claims as:

FBI Director William Webster is "operating on behalf of Soviet intelligence," and another top FBI official is a "reputed homosexual." Henry Kissinger, secretary of state under Richard Nixon, is plotting to take over the Reagan administration.

The International Monetary Fund is responsible for spreading AIDS.

"Traitors in the U.S. State Department and Senate" plotted a coup against deposed leader Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines.

It has carried a LaRouche treatise on colonizing the moon and Mars, and articles suggesting White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan is linked to drugs

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The Associated Press, June 7, 1986

and money-laundering.

[And in a column upon the death of Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, there was this line: "The word is that a lot of bureaucrats at the State Department will be wearing their pantyhose at half mast at tonight's cocktail parties." A year's subscription costs \$396, and the magazine is near the heart of LaRouche's considerable fundraising efforts. While the magazine can't be found on newsstands, devoted followers hawking the magazine are a familiar scene at big-city airports. And credit cards are accepted.

[LaRouche, a former Marxist and frequent candidate for president, aims the magazine at businesses, conservatives, and those concerned with security. He is listed as founder and contributing editor. His organization has claimed at least 7,000 subscribers.

Norman Bailey, a former member of President Reagan's National Security Council specializing in international economics, said he read the magazine regularly while at the White House and found it useful. He adds, though, that he considers LaRouche a paranoid fanatic.

"They've got a pretty good private intelligence network," Bailey said in an interview. "They would give me information about the attitudes of certain

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The Associated Press, June 7, 1986

ministers, types of things I could not get from our intelligence activities.

"If you take out the personal attacks on people like Kissinger and the Queen of England ... and if you eliminate the concept that everything that's happened in the last 4,000 years is due to some conspiracy, you can get some damn useful stuff out of it," he added.

Samuel Francis, national security aide to Sen. John East, R-N.C., said he also believes there is valid international intelligence in the magazine, though he made clear he is no supporter of LaRouche.

"I've seen some things in EIR I knew to be true, that were not publicly known, but it was always embedded in this conspiracy stuff so that you couldn't really use it," he said.

[The slick-cover magazine typically has 72 pages, with the only ads for other LaRouche publications and services.

[It has been published since 1974 and has made some wildly incorrect predictions. A May 1977 edition erroneously predicted an Israeli attack on Saudi Arabian oil fields "including the probable use of atomic weapons." The magazine also made this prediction about President Carter:

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The Associated Press, June 7, 1986

"Unless the Carter administration puts across its fascist 'energy policy,' which is now improbable, or unless a thermonuclear war with the Warsaw Pact erupts this spring or summer, which is still a grave possibility, the impeachment of the administration of Jimmy Carter should begin no later than the autumn of 1977." The magazine listed four possible successors to Carter - one of them LaRouche.

Copies of EIR, as it is known, are frequently mailed unsolicited to members of Congress and other prominent people. One who gets a regular copy is Dixy Lee Ray, former governor of Washington and chairwoman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

She is an advocate of nuclear power and spaced-base nuclear defense systems, two of LaRouche's favorite causes. The magazine has carried an interview with her.

"I get it and don't read much of it," she said. "Their science and technology section is quite straightforward and pretty good. The rest is bordering on hysteria." The magazine lists "intelligence directors" in a dozen areas and correspondents in a dozen foreign cities. It has a heavy emphasis on Latin America and India.

The Associated Press, June 7, 1986

"They might have an article about Peru: is Peru going to pay its debt," said Bailey. "Their people have the access and will go and talk to the president of Peru or the minister of finance." One person who bought EIR and later regretted it was Harold E. Remley, the mayor of Leipsic, Del. He said he encountered LaRouche salesmen in the Philadelphia airport and used his credit card to purchase a subscription to the magazine .

Remley said he later found some \$4,000 in unauthorized charges on his credit card, however, and has testified before a federal grand jury about the charges.

"It sounded like something that might be interesting to read," he said. "It turned out to be a real degrading thing ... It was definitely a subversive publication. I just threw it away."

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LEVEL 1 - 64 OF 84 STORIES

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JUNE 28, 1983, TUESDAY

LENGTH: 298 words

HEADLINE: VOLCKER MAKES SECRET BAILOUT PLAN FOR BRAZIL'S DEFAULT: EIR

DATELINE: NEW YORK, JUNE 27

BODY:

CHAIRMAN PAUL A. VOLCKER OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD HAS DRAWN UP A SECRET CONTINGENCY PLAN TO BAIL OUT MAJOR AMERICAN BANKS IF BRAZIL DEFAULTS, THE EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (EIR) REPORTED MONDAY.

QUOTING "A VERY HIGHLY PLACED WASHINGTON OFFICIAL WHO HAS ACCESS TO THE FED'S INTERNAL PLANNING," THE EIR SAID VOLCKER PROMISED THE BANKS THAT "IF A DEBT CRISIS DEVELOPS, HE WOULD HAVE THE FED BUY UP THEIR THIRD WORLD LOAN ASSETS AT PAR OR NEAR-PAR VALUE. THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES WOULD THEN OWE THE MONEY TO THE FED, RATHER THAN TO THE PRIVATE BANKS, AND THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE TO DUN THEM."

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BECAUSE OF SUCH A PROMISE, THE BANKS "LOBBIED VERY HEAVILY FOR VOLCKER'S REAPPOINTMENT" AS FED CHAIRMAN, IT SAID.

THE MAGAZINE ALSO SAID THE FED HAS DRAWN UP SUCH A BAILOUT PLAN IN ADVANCE BECAUSE, AS THE OFFICIAL SAID, "VOLCKER BELIEVES THAT THE DEBT SITUATION IS UNMANAGEABLE WITHIN THE PRESENT CONTEXT. HE DOESN'T AGREE WITH THE TREASURY'S LINE THAT IT'S JUST A TEMPORARY LIQUIDITY PROBLEM."

ACCORDING TO THE EIR, BRAZIL AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) HAVE RECENTLY ENDED IN RUPTURE THEIR NEGOTIATIONS ON THE FORMER'S DEBT PROBLEMS, LEAVING AN 80 PCT LIKELIHOOD THAT THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRY WOULD DECLARE "SOME KIND OF DEBT MORATORIUM IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS."

BY THURSDAY, THE EIR ADDED, WHEN BRAZIL'S REPAYMENT OF A 400-MILLION-DOLLAR "BRIDGE" LOAN BY THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS (BIS) BECOMES DUE, THE BIS IS EXPECTED TO SELECT ONE OF THE TWO CHOICES LEFT: 1) IT CAN GRANT THE BRAZILIAN CENTRAL BANK'S REQUEST FOR YET ANOTHER 30-DAY EXTENTIONS OR 2) IT CAN INVOKE A CLAUSE CALLING UPON MEMBER CENTRAL BANKS TO PROVIDE THE MONEY, THEREBY VIRTUALLY DECLARING BRAZIL IN DEFAULT.

THE LATTER ACTION MIGHT LEAD TO VOLCKER'S SECRET PLAN, IT SAID.

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LEVEL 1 - 65 OF 84 STORIES

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JUNE 16, 1983, THURSDAY

LENGTH: 262 words

HEADLINE: REAGAN AIDES PITTED AGAINST SHULTZ' OVER JAPAN POLICY: MAGAZINE

DATELINE: NEW YORK, JUNE 15

BODY:

"A MAJOR BEHIND-THE-SCENES BATTLE" IS GOING ON BETWEEN THE WHITE HOUSE AND STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS OVER U.S. POLICY TOWARD JAPAN. EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (EIR) REPORTED WEDNESDAY, QUOTING TOP WHITE HOUSE SOURCES.

THE MAGAZINE SAID THE SOURCES PINPOINTED UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS W. ALLAN WALLIS, A LONGTIME ASSOCIATE OF SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ, AS THE ARCHITECT OF THE ANTI-JAPAN COMMENTS IN BACKGROUND PAPERS HANDED OUT TO THE PRESS JUST PRIOR TO THE MAY 28-30 WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT OF SEVEN INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACIES.

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THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD TRIED TO PASS OFF THE COMMENTS, WHICH CRITICIZED JAPAN'S TRADE POLICY, AS SIMPLY A "MISTAKE" BY LOWER LEVEL OFFICIALS. BUT IN REALITY, THE SOURCES WERE QUOTED AS SAYING, IT TOOK HEATED INSISTENCE BY THE WHITE HOUSE TO GET THE DEPARTMENT TO DELETE THE COMMENTS.

THE SOURCES ALSO SAID THE WHITE HOUSE IS INTERESTED NOT ONLY IN PROMOTING TEAMWORK WITH JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER YASUHIRO NAKASONE ON SECURITY ISSUES, AS EXHIBITED DURING THE WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT, BUT IN CONTEMPLATING A WIDE-RANGING ECONOMIC DEAL, INCLUDING JOINT VENTURES IN HIGH-TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES, THAT MIGHT HELP RESOLVE TRADE FRICTIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

BUT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS CRITICAL OF SUCH MOVES, THE EIR QUOTED THE SOURCES AS SAYING.

THE MAGAZINE ALSO SAID OTHER SOURCES IN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CHARGED THAT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN TOKYO IS QUIETLY CIRCULATING HINTS THAT IT IS VERY UNHAPPY WITH NAKASONE. THIS COULD HURT THE PRIME MINISTER POLITICALLY, THE EIR SAID.

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LEVEL 1 - 84 OF 84 STORIES

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June 5, 1977, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A1

LENGTH: 1290 words

HEADLINE: Left, Right Find Coke Inviting Target;
The Left and Right Are Finding Coca-Cola an Inviting Target

BYLINE: By William Greider, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

In certain circles of political opinion, that hallowed American institution, Coca-Cola, has become the Cause that Refreshes.

From the left and from the right, on the zealous margins of the political spectrum, the company and its soft drink are under attack, the subject of broad charges and dark insinuations.

(c) 1977 The Washington Post, June 5, 1977

"Rocky's Money Goes Better With Coke," proclaims the Liberty Lobby's weekly newspaper, Spotlight, connecting Coca-Cola with the "international conspiracy" of bankers - Bilderbergers-Trilateralists-Rockefeller agents.

"From Cocaine to Coke," reports the left-wing U.S. Labor Party's executive intelligence review, linking Coca-Cola with international traffic in the drug extracted from the coca leaves.

In Atlanta, where Coca-Cola has its corporate headquarters, the company's managers are largely un-alarmed by these assaults. It is the price, perhaps of popularity.

"Being so word-famous, being so large, it makes you vulnerable to being held up as a symbol for various things," said John White, a Coke spokesman. "People think of you, so they automatically point at us for whatever reason."

The current interest in Coca-Cola is undoubtedly heightened by its mainly close ties to the Carter administration. Carter's close friend and occasional adviser is Coca-Cola Board Chairman J. Paul Austin. His Attorney General and his Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare both come from law firms which represent the company. Carter's deputy secretary of defense, Charles Duncan, is a former president of Coke.

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Latin America Regional Reports: Andean Group

March 1, 1985

SECTION: FOR THE RECORD: RA-85-02: Pg. 4

LENGTH: 636 words

HEADLINE: Disip runs amok over drugs book;
CISNEROS GROUP CITED IN EXPOSE

BODY:

The recent attempt to launch a revised Spanish version of Lyndon H. LaRouche's harebrained drugs trafficking-expose Narcotrafico S.A. in Venezuela, ended with the seizure of all available copies and the deportation of Executive Intelligence Review (EIR) representatives. The way the presentation was cut short has raised eyebrows among the political and business establishment, who feel a dangerous precedent has been set by the way the political police (Disip) acted.

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Disip was apparently called out because the book explicitly mentioned an influential Caracas conglomerate in Part III, entitled La familia Cisneros: los Bronfman de Venezuela. Though Venezuela's security forces are renowned for not paying too much attention to the niceties of the law, in this case there was not even the ritual gesture of getting a tame judge to intervene. Caracas political circles immediately made the link between the mention of the Cisneros group and the Disip intervention. Never before has there been any such intervention blatantly motivated by the affected interests of a private group.

Excerpts from the offending part III of the book:

* 'Up to 1983, Venezuela was a drugs-trafficking staging post and 'banking centre'. Venezuelan narco-dollars were laundered via real estate investments in Florida [...] with an estimated value of US\$1,1bn in 1980. The total value of funds laundered in Venezuela in 1983 was, according to the police, US\$5bn'.

* 'The Venezuelan magazine Resumen published an article on 20 July 1984 which said [...] Oswaldo Cisneros Fajardo had links with the drugs-laundering World Finance Corporation (WFC), run by Guillermo Hernandez Cartaya, a US-Cuban citizen. The Diego Cisneros organisation, the holding company of the Cisneros group [...] denied having any links with the WFC, Credival or Hernandez Cartaya.'

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* 'Osvaldo Cisneros admitted in an interview with Resumen that in 1975 he had hired Hernandez Cartaya to restructure Inversiones Fenix, later called Credival. Cisneros and Hernandez then set up a WFC subsidiary in Caracas.'

* EIR claims the knuckle of the Cisneros family lies in its international links with: the Royal Bank of Canada, the Rockefeller and Phelps family conglomerates, the Florida banking circle, the USSR's Narodni Bank.

* 'Osvaldo Cisneros runs PepsiCola in Venezuela, and is the bridging link in a plan which aims for renewal of commercial and diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Cuba. [. . .] Cisneros visited Cuba on 7 June 1984 in a Pepsi-Cola company airplane and met Fidel Castro. [. . .] Osvaldo Cisneros' wife is Cuban citizen Ella Fontanals de Cisneros. She is the sister of Jose Fontanals Perez, a member of the directorate of the Banco Nacional de Cuba, and Fidel Castro's economic adviser. [. . .] Osvaldo has helped Jose Fontanals in several discreet visits to Caracas, to attend his mother's funeral. [. . .] Ella Fontanals also lives in New York where she visits places frequented by Cuban diplomats and Colombian drug traffickers, including Jemel Nassel, the former wife of Colombian drug capo, Carlos Lehder.'

* Osvaldo Cisneros said he worked with Hernandez in the WFC between 1975-76 but said 'he never knew he had been linked with the drugs business.'

(c) 1985 Latin American Newsletters, Ltd., March 1, 1985

* 'Pedro Tinoco is the Venezuelan representative of the Banque Sudameris [. . .] Unofficially, Tinoco is known as 'the Chase man' in Caracas, and is the main Rothschild family contact.' Tinoco, Gustavo Cisneros and Osvaldo Cisneros run a phantom economy linking several banks and investment companies to aid capital flight from Latin America.

* 'They operate at a level far above that of the country's politicians, to whom they deign to offer economic support from time to time in order to win a favour here and there.'

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DATE 1/27/95 BY SP668 PLD/b

PR Newswire, October 25, 1985

PR Newswire

October 25, 1985, Friday

DISTRIBUTION: TO NATIONAL DESK

LENGTH: 768 words

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Oct. 25

KEYWORD: EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW STATEMENT ON GREENSPAN

BODY:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 /PRN/ -- National Democratic Policy Committee-backed congressional candidate Elliot Greenspan was released from federal custody at approximately 4 p.m. today, after being confined for almost 48 hours the Essex County Jail in Lawrence, Mass., according to the publication Executive Intelligence Review.

The editor of Executive Intelligence Review, Nora Hamerman, called the confinement "illegal."

Continuing the pattern of "outrageous, vindictive, political

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harassment which has marked the operations of U.S. Attorney William Weld's office against political associates of Lyndon LaRouche, Judge A. David Mazzone, who had indicated to Greenspan's attorneys yesterday that he would be released from contempt charges when they brought a written request before him this morning, apparently sat on the order all day, until it was approved by Assistant U.S. Attorney Daniel Small," said Hamerman, in an article to be published in the upcoming (Nov. 2) issue of Executive Intelligence Review.

"This is consistent with Mazzone's reputation for KGB courtroom methods," she said.

Although purged of contempt, Greenspan must return to answer further questions before a grand jury Tuesday, Oct. 29.

According to Hamerman, Judge Mazzone, who at one point indicated that Greenspan would only be required to testify about matters concerning an alleged "credit card fraud" which Weld's office claimed to be investigating in initiating the grand jury a year ago, has since permitted the questions to range "far afield, requiring Greenspan to name names of LaRouche's political supporters so they too can be targeted."

In addition, Susan Welsh, originally called before the grand jury as the keeper of the records for Campaigner Publications, has

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been served with a personal subpoena requiring her to testify on Tuesday.

"The same tactic was first used against Greenspan," said Hamerman.

For the past two days, a full international mobilization has been carried out, according to EIR, demanding that Greenspan be freed and that the "corrupt networks of Dope Inc., in the U.S. Justice Department and elsewhere, be cleaned out." During the mobilization, hundreds of telephone calls and telegrams poured into the White House and the offices of U.S. Attorney General Ed Meese, said Hamerman.

On his release from jail this afternoon, Greenspan urged his supporters to escalate the mobilization.

"The point of this mobilization is not simply to get me out of jail, although I appreciate everyone's efforts, and it certainly made me feel better when I was in there. But the problem will not be solved," he emphasized, "until we conduct a thorough clean-up in Washington, and force the Reagan administration to implement a real war on drugs here in the United States."

Greenspan continued, "The actions taken against me are pure, vindictive, political harassment, undertaken for no other reason than that Mr. LaRouche and I oppose policies that allow billion-dollar drug-money-launderers to get off with a slap on the

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wrist, while political opponents of the drug-bankers are subjected to FBI witch-hunts and blatantly trumped up proceedings."

"Clearly William Weld is unhappy that he has no shred of evidence to show for his year long 'investigation,' and is taking out his frustration by employing thug tactics for personal political revenge," said Greenspan.

Executive Intelligence Review reports that Greenspan was freed only after a written motion was presented by his lawyers that he be purged of contempt of court, under an order signed by Mazzone two weeks ago.

Greenspan was jailed, although he had appeared on several occasions before the grand jury since the judge's original ruling, and answered all questions put to him, until Oct. 22, when he asked to be excused to obtain a ruling from the judge, as the judge had previously informed him he could do, on whether he was required to answer questions pertaining to a list of names of LaRouche supporters.

At that point, Hamerman reported, the judge announced that Greenspan had not purged himself of contempt, and ordered him to return to the grand jury or to jail. As the grand jury had adjourned for the day, Greenspan was taken into custody. "This obviously prearranged bit of legal thuggery bore no relationship to

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Greenspan's willingness to answer questions, since he had not refused to answer," said Hamerman.

CONTACT -- Christina Huth of the Executive Intelligence Review, 703-777-9401

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LEVEL 1 - 29 OF 84 STORIES

PR Newswire

August 20, 1985, Tuesday

DISTRIBUTION: TO BUSINESS DESK

LENGTH: 586 words

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Aug. 20

KEYWORD: EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW ISSUES RELEASE

BODY:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 /PRN/ -- The following release was issued today by the Executive Intelligence Review:

"Mordechai Levi, head of the Jewish Defense Organization, and a shared provocateur-asset of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is the prime suspect in a pipe bombing Aug. 15 that critically wounded two Paterson, N.J., residents.

"This is the finding of an investigation being carried out by the counterintelligence desk of the weekly newsmagazine, Executive

Intelligence Review.

"Tscherin Soobzokov and a neighbor were critically injured, and three other family members wounded, when a pipe bomb exploded on the doorstep of the Soobzokov home, Aug. 15. Soobzokov's car was set on fire to lure him onto the porch.

"Soobzokov was at the center of controversy in the late 1970s, when he sued the New York Times publishing division and author-reporter Howard Blum for libel, for calling him a Nazi war criminal. The Soobzokov case was one of the prime cases leading to the formation of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations. Nominally a "Nazi hunting" unit of the federal government, the OSI is widely regarded as a point of penetration of Soviet forgeries and black propaganda.

"Soobzokov proved that the charges against him had been based on East Bloc forged documents, passed on to the Times directly from the KGB. The New York Times paid Soobzokov a hefty out-of-court settlement, and the OSI was forced in 1980 to drop its investigation of Soobzokov, for lack of evidence.

"Beginning several weeks ago, Soobzokov was targeted by Mordechai Levi's JDO. In a Passaic, N.J., press conference, Levi issued a death threat against Soobzokov. Telephone death threats followed. After the bombing, in a phone call to UPI, Levi 'applauded' the

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attempted murder of Soobzokov.

"Soobzokov had requested FBI protection, but protection was denied, according to sources, on grounds of 'conflict of interest,' in a decision reportedly made in bureau headquarters. One possible explanation for such a decision, is the fact that Levi is an FBI informant who, as of 1984, reportedly maintained ties to at least two special agents working out of New York City.

"Levi, who was indicted for a pipe bomb attack in New York City in 1981, has been a long-standing agent provocateur in the employ of the ADL. His ADL pedigree was confirmed in October 1984, when Levi admitted that he was working for the ADL in jury tampering operations against Executive Intelligence Review contributing editor Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. in connection with a federal libel action brought by LaRouche against the ADL and NBC-TV. Levi's terrorist threats and other efforts against LaRouche associates continued through July 29, when he phoned an arson threat against the home of a LaRouche associate.

"As an agent provocateur for the ADL, Levi has masked himself as a leader of the KKK, the Nazi Party and other rightwing extremist groups. In one incident, Levi presented himself as Mark Gutman, head of the Philadelphia National Socialist White Peoples Party, in an effort to start a race riot in Philadelphia. Levi's ADL is a

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controlled spin-off of Rabbi Meir Kahane's hardcore terrorist Jewish Defense League. Kahane arrived in the United States on the day of the bombing incident.

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LEVEL 1 - 36 OF 84 STORIES

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November 6, 1984, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 515 words

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Nov 6

KEYWORD: LAROUCHE

BODY:

The leader and other officials of a group of extreme rightwing organizations have met regularly with high Reagan administration officials, a liberal magazine says.

In its current issue, the weekly New Republic says that in the past four years Lyndon LaRouche and his assistants "have gained repeated access to a wide range of administration officials including high-level aides at the National Security Council (NSC) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)."

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[LaRouche, whose organizations include the National Democratic Policy Committee, the Fusion Energy Foundation and the Executive Intelligence Review, waged an unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination and is on the ballot as a presidential candidate today in 18 states.

During one of more than a dozen paid national television broadcasts this year, he called Democratic presidential nominee Walter Mondale "an agent of influence of the Soviet secret intelligence services" and part of a treasonous plot with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and others.

LaRouche suffered a major setback last Friday when a federal court jury dismissed his \$150 million libel suit against NBC and instead ordered him to pay the broadcast network \$3 million in damages.

The New Republic article, by authors Ronald Radosh and Dennis King, says that after they told Kissinger of meetings LaRouche and his aides had with high administration officials, the former secretary of state replied: "If this is true, it would be outrageous, stupid and nearly unforgivable."

The article says that among NSC officials taking part in these meetings were Norman Bailey, senior NSC director for international economic affairs; Richard Morris, an aide to then National Security Adviser William Clark, and Ray

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Pollock, a key architect of Reagan's "Star Wars" anti-missile plan. All have since left the administration.

It quotes Bailey as saying he met LaRouche three times and LaRouche aides five times and Morris saying he met LaRouche twice and occasionally talked with him on the telephone. Both said they got some useful information from these conversations.

The article also says that in January, 1983, a cable signed by Secretary of State George Shultz was sent to the American Embassy in Bonn saying negative characterizations of LaRouche by U.S. diplomats were not authorized.

"The clear implication was that LaRouche should be allowed to continue representing himself in Germany, without refutation, as a major American figure and friend of the administration," the article says.

It adds that the administration's "flirtation with the LaRouchians -- and its failure to speak out when LaRouche boasted across the country about his influence over the president's Star Wars proposal -- has reinforced the impression that LaRouche is a legitimate figure on the right."

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The article says LaRouche's political arm has fielded more than 2,000 candidates for office in about 30 states this year, including two who won Democratic nominations for Congress in Ohio districts where Republicans are heavily favored to win.

PR Newswire

September 28, 1984, Friday

DISTRIBUTION: TO CITY DESK

LENGTH: 733 words

DATELINE: NEW YORK, Sept. 28

KEYWORD: LYNDON H. LAROUCHE TELEVISION APPEARANCE

BODY:

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 /PRN/ -- Independent Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche will appear on ABC national network television for a 30 minute address to the nation at 7 p.m. Sunday evening, Sept. 30, campaign spokesman Mel Klemetsky announced from LaRouche's national headquarters here today.

LaRouche's television appearance, the 12th of his presidential campaign, will be his first in prime time, and is expected to reach an audience of over 10 million. It is titled "Just What Are the Russians, Anyway?"

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The script for the television show, which relies heavily on documentary material on Russian history, was prepared from an article by LaRouche printed in the Sept. 18 edition of Executive Intelligence Review magazine under the title: "Soviet 'Diamat' and 'Moles' in U.S. Intelligence Agencies."

Said LaRouche in his article: "In the West, Russia's co-conspirators of the oligarchical establishments (which employ Henry Kissinger), dream bed-wetting dreams of a Russian empire weakened and destroyed by revolts from within. In the East, Russia looks upon the McGeorge Bundys, the Averell Harrimans, and their Henry Kissingers as what Lenin described aptly as 'useful fools.' Russia will milk the last ounce of strategic advantage out of the Harrimans, Bundys and Kissingers, and then, once these fellows have exhausted their usefulness by destroying the military and economic power of the West from within, Moscow will crush them....

"The essence of the strategic situation is this. The Anglo-American 'liberal establishments' and the Soviet rulers are both equally oligarchs, more or less equally filled with hatred against republicanism. The difference is, under the terms of the New Yalta agreement, the Western oligarchs are destroying the military and economic power of the portion of the world over which they rule, while the Soviet oligarchy is building both the military and economic

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strength as rapidly as possible. Guess which is fated to be victorious?

"The only nagging thought which disturbs Moscow, is the fear that at the last moment, the United States' policies might change drastically, that the United States might suppress its 'environmentalists' and the like, and unleash an all-out economic recovery, akin to that of 1940-1943 or the early years of NASA. Such an economic recovery-drive Moscow senses it could not match. So, President Reagan's announcement of March 23, 1983 sent shivers down Moscow's spine, and every U.S. and Western European politician on Moscow's agent-of-influence list barked the Moscow line against 'star wars.' Unless that occurs, and very soon, Moscow wins the world more or less as it intends.

"Events have reached a point of maturation. The West is overripe to be divided and conquered, especially with aid of Henry A. Kissinger's efforts to 'de-couple' Europe strategically from the United States. The fruit is ripe; it is near time for Moscow to harvest the fruit. Waiting risks the possibility that something like that which President Reagan threatened to do on March 23, 1983, might be put into motion, and the correlation of forces shifted to relative U.S. strategic advantage.

"On Moscow's part, this is not merely general speculation on

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remote possibilities. Moscow knows full well that a new international financial collapse is erupting in the Western World. The collapse, and ensuing discredit of the International Monetary Fund and U.S. Liberal Establishment financial institutions, creates the likelihood of those kinds of sudden and radical shifts in institutionalized power inside the United States in which the Liberal Establishment's control over the U.S. Government is greatly diminished. That is what Moscow fears at this juncture.

"Therefore, Moscow will choose to harvest the fruit of its grand strategic deception at the brink of such general financial collapse, and not risk waiting until the early results of such a collapse might bring a new, more patriotic combination of forces to power in Washington.

"That is why this particular moment of history is so extraordinarily dangerous, why Soviet actions to harvest the long-prepared Soviet imperial world-domination must be expected very, very soon.

CONTACT -- Christina Huth of The LaRouche Campaign at
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LEVEL 1 - 33 OF 84 STORIES

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January 15, 1985, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A1

LENGTH: 3730 words

HEADLINE: Some Officials Find Intelligence Network 'Useful'

SERIES: LaROUCHE IN LEESBURG: Third of Three Articles

BYLINE: By John Mintz, Washington Post Staff Writer

KEYWORD: LAROUC

BODY:

Norman Bailey recalls that soon after he joined the National Security Council, he received a call from NSC officials asking him to talk to a group of followers of right-wing presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. who were offering intelligence information to the agency.

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Bailey, then NSC's senior director of international economic affairs, said he found the visitors' intelligence on economics and foreign affairs surprisingly on target.

He said he met with LaRouche's followers numerous times in 1982 and 1983 in his Executive Office Building office, and three times with LaRouche himself -- including once for dinner at LaRouche's rented Loudoun County estate. Bailey said he circulated within NSC a well-researched position paper that two LaRouche followers wrote about fusion energy.

"Some of them are quite good," Bailey said of LaRouche's associates. He said that he found them to be "useful" because of their "excellent" international contacts.

"They can operate more freely and openly than official agencies" such as the CIA, Bailey said. "They do know a lot of people around the world. They do get to talk to prime ministers and presidents." Bailey also has described LaRouche's organization as "one of the best private intelligence services in the world."

It's a view shared by others in powerful places in Washington.

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Through dogged work, the LaRouche organization has assembled a worldwide network of contacts in governments and in military agencies who meet regularly and swap information with them, officials and former members said.

In Washington, the LaRouche group has spent the last several years currying favor with officials of the NSC, CIA, Defense Intelligence Agency, Drug Enforcement Administration, the military and numerous other agencies, as well as with defense scientists doing classified research, according to federal officials and ex-members of the LaRouche group.

"They've made a very concerted effort to influence the government," said Richard Morris, counselor to Interior Secretary William Clark and formerly Clark's assistant when he was NSC chief. "Their influence never went beyond the mid-level. There's no way they could influence the president."

"They obviously want to impress, with their knowledge, people who are in the know in Washington," said Ray S. Cline, a former top State Department and CIA intelligence official who said he was approached by LaRouche associates in 1980 and has spoken with them a number of times since. "They're terribly eager to find somebody" in government to talk to.

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The LaRouche group stepped up its presence in Washington about 1981, when President Reagan took office, and it has publicly promoted many of his initiatives in its publications and on Capitol Hill.

Contacts With NSC, CIA

An NBC documentary in March disclosed the LaRouche group's contacts with NSC and CIA officials, and in November The New Republic magazine published an article by reporters Dennis King and Ronald Radosh that detailed LaRouche's Washington connections. King has reported on LaRouche's group for six years and has broken many stories about it.

In Reagan's first term, Executive Intelligence Review, a LaRouche-tied magazine, ran interviews with such officials as Agriculture Secretary John Block, Defense Undersecretary Richard DeLauer, Associate Attorney General Lowell Jensen, Commerce Undersecretary Lionel Olmer and then-Sen. John Tower (R-Texas), at the time chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, The New Republic reported.

High-level Reagan administration officials "have found LaRouche as useful in supplying information and promoting their policies as LaRouche has found them in legitimizing his cause," The New Republic said.

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[LaRouche associates also have been active for years in West Germany, France, Italy, Mexico, Argentina, India, Thailand and many other countries, according to LaRouche-tied publications, ex-LaRouche associates and former government officials. The group has had dealings with a number of foreign government and military officials, according to these sources.]

LaRouche himself has had private meetings with Jose Lopez Portillo when he was Mexico's president, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. LaRouche also met with Iraqi officials during a visit to the Middle East in 1975.

Most of the 22 active and retired government and military officials interviewed said that they have been wary of speaking with the LaRouche associates.

[It may seem far-fetched that a group that says that Walter F. Mondale is a Soviet secret police "agent of influence" and that the queen of England is involved in international dope-dealing could be "useful" to top federal government officials.]

But a number of government officials say much of the group's intelligence is accurate. The LaRouche outfit has had more than 100 intelligence operatives

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working for it at times, and copies the government in its information-gathering operation, ex-members and other knowledgeable sources said.

Sometimes the group's intelligence reports reflect the organization's offbeat and speculative allegations, but much of the time they do not, according to ex-members and a reading of some of the reports. Its reports on such subjects as the international debt and the industrialization of Thailand often read like government memoranda.)

John Bosma, editor of Military Space magazine, recalled that in 1981, while he worked for a congressman on the House Armed Services Committee, he was approached by a representative of a magazine tied to LaRouche. The visitor asked about the odometer range of the cruise missile and other classified information, Bosma said.

"The guy knew what he was talking about," Bosma said. "It's a very sensitive subject. I was very surprised the guy was asking me questions at that level of detail. I said it was none of his damn business."

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[Gathering intelligence for corporations and individuals is one of the ways the LaRouche organization supports itself financially, according to LaRouche and former members. In a hypothetical example, a West German company might hire

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the group to investigate the Mexican oil industry for, say, \$5,000, said ex-members and persons familiar with the group's operation.

The organization's dealings with federal agencies have been made easier by LaRouche's move to Loudoun County last year. The group plans to move the bulk of its national headquarters there, according to sources and a Loudoun County official.

"LaRouche wants to wreak big changes on a world scale," a former LaRouche associate said. "They're trying to get access to the administration. They're trying to get inside the system through the old-boy network so they can manipulate it."

Some Officials Angered

The depth of LaRouche's entree in official Washington has caused anger in some quarters..

Former secretary of state Henry Kissinger, whom LaRouche associates have accused of being a murderer and homosexual, said in an interview that "there's no excuse" for top CIA and other intelligence officials to meet with what he considers an unsavory group. "It's a revolting episode What can they

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possibly know we can't find out ourselves?"

Bosma, the military specialist, said he, too, is angry about reports of dealings between LaRouche and the administration. "If this is true, it's almost unforgivable . . . I'm a Reaganite, but I'm flabbergasted and appalled."

The conservative Heritage Foundation, a longtime LaRouche critic, expressed worry about possible security leaks in a report issued last July.

"A major concern regarding the LaRouche network arises from its apparent ability to penetrate high government circles -- especially within the intelligence and police communities," the foundation said. "While some [of the LaRouche group's] claims may be overstated, and some of the contacts may have been low-level or self-generated, the potential for security breaches and other problems arising from such relationships remains very real."

After the NBC broadcast, Democratic National Committee Chairman Charles Manatt called on President Reagan "to end the shocking White House involvement with the bizarre, extremist cult of Lyndon H. LaRouche . . . It is absolutely incredible that a ranking NSC staff member . . . would have anything to do with the LaRouche people."

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When asked about NSC contact with LaRouche, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said in March that "from time to time we talk to various people who may have information that might prove helpful to us."

Marlin Fitzwater, another White House spokesman, said last month that "there's no official or unofficial [Reagan administration] policy or line in regard to dealing with the LaRouche organization. Any contacts are made at the discretion of the individuals involved."

For his part, Bailey, now a private economics consultant, said he felt he should listen to LaRouche.

"It was part of my job [at NSC], gathering information from any source I could," Bailey said. "You use whatever is at hand," he said, even if the source is "smelly."

Bailey said that he is "not a supporter" of LaRouche, and disagrees with him on some things, although he found his group to be "very supportive of the administration."

LaRouche, in a deposition, said that in the dinner conversation at the Woodburn Estate in March, Bailey asked his opinion on certain matters.

LaRouche declined to discuss the conversation at length because he said it was a matter of "confidential national security."

While Bailey recently may have found LaRouche helpful, his dealings with the LaRouche group have not always been pleasant. In 1975, while he was a professor at Queens College, Bailey filed a libel suit against a group tied to LaRouche after it described him as a CIA agent and a "fascist," Bailey said.

The suit dragged on for years, until after the LaRouche supporters approached him at NSC, he said. In 1983, the two sides settled the suit after a newspaper affiliated with LaRouche agreed to publish a correction, and the group paid him a "monetary settlement," Bailey said. He declined to specify the amount.

Bailey said he continues to receive periodic telephone calls from a LaRouche aide asking his opinion on economic matters.

The LaRouche organization has dealt with other NSC personnel as well, council officials said.

One was Morris, William Clark's top aide. In an interview, Morris said he met four times with LaRouche while at NSC in 1982 and 1983, and had other meetings with his associates.

"We discussed matters of national security concern," Morris said in October testimony in a U.S. District Court trial in Alexandria. (A federal court jury found that NBC had not defamed LaRouche, but ordered him to pay NBC \$3 million, after finding that his group had sabotaged a network interview with a U.S. senator.)

Among the topics he discussed with LaRouche were international economics and "strategic defenses," Morris testified. "He had an intelligence operation that gathered information that he thought was important to the national security."

"When they spoke in terms of technology or economics, they made good sense," Morris said in an interview. "They seemed to be qualified in their areas."

LaRouche said that he has had "continuing off-and-on contacts" with Morris even now that he's at Interior, and said the two are "old friends."

Morris said that the relationship is much more distant, and that he does not support LaRouche's positions.

Morris testified that he distributed among NSC officials some of the information provided by LaRouche and his associates.

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Requested by

SA

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File Review Symbols

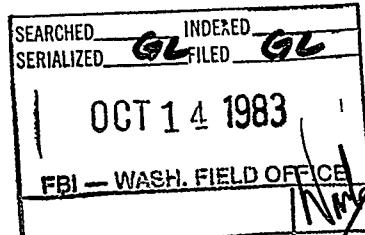
I - Identical
NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

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SECRET



EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION

AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE: 50X(1, 6) ISM/DIPLO

DATE 10-29-2014

x AIRTEL

4-10-97 56685LD/55
CLASSIFIED BY 56685LD/55
REASON: 1.5 (C,D)
DECLASSIFY ON: X 1, b
Per previous release

10/24/83

SECRET (U)

1/26/55 353985
Classified by 56685LD/55
Declassify on: OADR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WF

E T R

OO:NEW YORK

SI-7) (RUC)

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All markings, notations, and items of information contained in this communication are classified "Secret" unless otherwise noted.

Enclosed for New York is information provided by

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Information provided by

If investigation identifies addressee as a member of the U.S. Military or U.S. Government employee, the information should be set forth in a form suitable for dissemination. (S) (U)

SECRET (U)
Classified by 558
Declassify on: OADR

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- 2- Bureau
2- New York (Enc.)
3- WFO

WAB:ml
(7)

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O + RLL
10-27-83
JAD

60-NY

Serialized 66
Indexed 66
Filed 66

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Review for possible destruction 6mo

WFO

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(S)

WFO indices contain no identifiable information regarding captioned subject.

New York is requested [redacted] to identify captioned subject in accordance with the FCIM. New York is further requested to provide WFO with results of investigation conducted.

In view of the sensitive nature of coverage afforded by [redacted] it is essential that information of this source be protected, to prevent any unauthorized disclosure.

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EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1)

DATE 10-29-2014

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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Subject of FOIPA Request
By 190-WF-162238
Retain 5 Years 8-22-91
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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 8/21/97 5668 SUB/dmj

MAR 12 1997
CLASSIFIED BY: 9803 RDD/CA
REASON: X5 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: X 1

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~~11/26/95 353987~~
~~Classified by 52 68560/6ca~~
~~Declassify on: 0ADR~~

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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 50X(1, 6) ISM/DIPLO
DATE 10-29-2014
C32W33B91

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SEPT

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DATE:

DEC 21 1983

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] (S)
FROM : ADIC, NEW YORK [redacted]
SUBJECT: "CHANGED"
EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW
FBI - E.I.R. (10/83) [redacted] (S)

Title marked "CHANGED" to identify full name of
captioned subject, title previously carried as "E.I.R.
OO: NY". [redacted] (S)

This communication is classified "Secret" in its
entirety.

ReWFOairtel to the Bureau, dated 10/21/83

(S)

For information of the Bureau and who [redacted] (S)

(S)

A review of closed NYfile [redacted] revealed that the (S)
Executive Intelligence Review was a regular publication of the
"United States Department of Labor Party" with no further
references.

11/19/97
CLASSIFIED BY: SSA 9803 ROD/KA

REASON: 1.5 (c) (d)

DECLASSIFY ON: X (U)(L)

90-3753 SP 2018N 11/01 544P~

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - CI-3B)
③ - Washington Field (RM)

1 [redacted]

4/27/92 pte
2-15-92 SECRET
sp 2018N
Classified by G-3
Declassify on OADR (S)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 27 1983
FBI - WASH. FIELD OFFICE

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JPS:blw
(8)

Classified by
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NY

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The New York Telephone Company 1983 Directory for Manhattan, NY lists the Executive Intelligence Review (EIR) at the address of 304 West 58th Street, telephone number (212) 247-8820.

Cole's 1983 Criss Cross Directory for Manhattan lists EIR under the same address and telephone number as well as the following businesses/organizations which are apparently associated with EIR:

1. Campaigner Publicity
2. Campaigner Sticker
3. Grand Design Advertising
4. New Solidarity
5. New Solidarity (with notation Intr. PR)

On 12/14/83, a pretext telephone call to EIR revealed that it is a weekly publication known as a "newspacker" that deals with world-wide politics and occasionally addresses industrial, economics, and socio-economic issues. It is published by Campaigner Publications on behalf of the United States Labor Party (USLP) whose principle figure is currently LYNDON H. LAROUCHE JR. There are numerous references to LAROUCHE, USLP, and the Campaigner in NYO indices and closed files sections, which reflect LAROUCHE's candidacy for the US presidency in the past and his intended candidacy in 1984.

In view of EIR's relationship to LYNDON LAROUCHE and the USLP, it is recommended that no further investigation be conducted [redacted]

[redacted] accordingly, NYO is placing this [redacted] (S)

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[redacted] view of the sensitive nature of coverage afforded by [redacted] it is essential that this source be protected from any unauthorized disclosure.

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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1)
DATE 10-29-2014
C32W33B91

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OCIS

Confidential Indices
 ISIS

ELSUR Indices
 IJS

TO: SUPPORT SERVICES SUPERVISOR

Subject

Date

Social Security Account #

Aliases

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
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- Exact Spelling
 All References
 Main Subversive Case Files Only
 Subversive References Only
- Main Criminal Case Files Only
 Criminal References Only
 Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
 Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
- Restrict Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks

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MAR 12 1997 56685 SID/leff
CLASSIFIED BY: 9803RDD/leff
REASON: 1.5 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: X /

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.	CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 8/7/97 5668 SID/leff	1/26/98 353987 Classified by 5668 SID/leff Declassify on QADR
Requested by	Squad	Extension
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Reviewed by	(date)	

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
NI - Not identical

? - Not Identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

6-15-84
SOT/leff
Classified by G3
Declassify on QADR

-->READ INBOX.2 TEXT
FORMS: TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT
INBOX.2 (#1783)
TEXT

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1)
DATE 10-29-2014
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R 280900 JUL 86

FM LEGAL ATTACHE CANBERRA (163A-167)

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ATTN: FUGITIVE/GENERAL GOVERNMENT CRIMES UNIT, CID

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

BT

~~3/13/97 5668 SLD/DM~~
CLASSIFIED BY: ~~9803 PDD/DM~~
REASON: 1.5 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: X

UNCLASSIFIED TO

See att
EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW, WASHINGTON, D.C. FPC - GCM

ON JULY 24, 1986, VICTORIA POLICE, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA,
AUSTRALIA, REQUESTED IDENTIFYING INFORMATION ON EXECUTIVE INTELL-
IGENCE REVIEW (EIR), 1612 K STREET NW, WASHINGTON, D.C.

INQUIRY WAS BASED UPON RECENT CONTACTS BY ORGANIZATION,
INCLUDING TELEPHONE CALL FROM [REDACTED] ASIA/PACIFIC DESK
OF EIR, WITH [REDACTED] FORMER HEAD OF AN AUSTRALIAN
ROYAL COMMISSION THAT INQUIRED INTO ORGANIZED CRIME AND REMAINS
AS A PROMINENT ANTI-OC SPOKESMAN.

EIR SENT A 600-PAGE PAPER TO [REDACTED] AND, EVEN AFTER
TELEPHONE CALL, HE IS UNAWARE OF PRECISE INTEREST OF EIR IN HIM,

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: ~~8/21/97 5668 SLD/DM~~

Cep Telephone

E.I.R. - 2025 T Street NW
223-8300 (202) 630-0973

E.I.R. - 1010 16th St NW
955-5930

1/20/95 353987
Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: QADW

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PAGE TWO CANBERRA 163A-167 ~~INCLAS~~

AND VICTORIA PD INQUIRED ON HIS BEHALF AS TO THE NATURE AND
LEGITIMACY OF EIR.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO CHECK INDICES ON SUBJECT ORGANIZATION.

WFO REQUESTED TO CONDUCT RECORD CHECKS OR, THROUGH
ESTABLISHED SOURCES, ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY EIR AND DETERMINE NATURE
OF THEIR ACTIVITIES.

PLEASE CANBERRA BY ROUTING TELETYPE. ~~ORIGINATOR~~ (U)

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8/23/97 EIR INCLAS



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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1)

DATE 10-29-2014

C32W33B91

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: FUGITIVE / GENERAL
GOVERNMENT CRIMES UNIT) (U)

FROM: SAC, WFO [REDACTED] (RUC) (CI-7) (S)
SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW,
WASHINGTON, D.C.;
FPC-GCM;
OO: FBIHQ

DATE: 8/8/86

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Reference Legat, Canberra, teletype to the Director, et al, dated 7/28/86.

Enclosed for FBIHQ is an original and five copies of an LHM concerning captioned organization.

For information of FBIHQ, WFO had a 1983 closed file on EIR entitled, EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW [REDACTED] (S)
OO: NEW YORK- (NY File [REDACTED] WFO File [REDACTED] burrie [REDACTED] (S)
unknown). (S)

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Established sources could provide no additional information concerning EIR. (S) (S)

REQUEST OF FBIHQ

FBIHQ is requested to forward appropriate number of LHM's to Legat, Canberra. Legat, Canberra file number 163A-167.

11/14/97

CLASSIFIED BY: SSA9803RDD/

REASON: 1.5 (c)(d)

DECLASSIFY ON: X (U) (S)

90-2753

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 12-19-91

11/27/92

11/1-88
Classified by: SSA 7-MAC/EP
Declassify on: 0ADR Log # 88-175
156 SSA/REC # 312 146
11-6-91

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3-Bureau (6 enclosures)

1-WFO
KF:kf
(4)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 2/12/97 SSA9803RDD/ (S)
CA90-2753 (241/97)

Rue
8-12-86
rm
C
cc: FOJ/HG
8/12/92
Review for DESTRUCTION
6 mos

Secret (U)

24

(S)



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C.
August 8, 1986

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Executive Intelligence Review
1612 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1)
DATE 10-29-2014
C32W33B91

The Executive Intelligence Review (EIR) is a publication produced by individuals associated with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. EIR is a private intelligence gathering organization with various offices in the United States and throughout the world.

The following information was obtained from an article by the Associated Press, June 7, 1986, entitled "Weekly Magazine Is Centerpiece of LaRouche Operations":

"Executive Intelligence Review, a weekly magazine, is the centerpiece of LaRouche's multimillion-dollar network of organizations and publications.

Presented as a journal of intelligence gathered by his followers around the world, the magazine is a collection of LaRouche's political extremism and conspiracy theories..."

11N197
CLASSIFIED BY: SSA9803RDDA

* * *

REASON: 1.5 (c)(4)

DECLASSIFICATION: X (u)(6) A year's subscription costs \$396, and the

magazine is near the heart of LaRouche's considerable fundraising efforts. While the magazine can't be found on newsstands, devoted followers hawking the magazine are a familiar scene at big-city airports. And credit cards are accepted.

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Date 10-27-86
IF 8/2/86

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LaRouche, a former Marxist and frequent candidate for president, aims the magazine at businesses, conservatives, and those concerned with security. He is listed as founder and contributing editor. His organization has claimed at least 7,000 subscribers."

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* * *

"The slick-cover magazine typically has 72 pages, with the only ads for other, LaRouche publications and services.

It has been published since 1974 and has made some wildly incorrect predictions. A May 1977 edition erroneously predicted an Israeli attack on Saudi Arabian oil fields "including the probable use of atomic weapons." The magazine also made this prediction about President Carter."

* * *

"Copies of EIR, as it is known, are frequently mailed unsolicited to members of Congress and other prominent people."

The following information was obtained from the January 15, 1985, edition of The Washington Post:

"Through dogged work, the LaRouche organization has assembled a worldwide network of contact in governments and in military agencies who meet regularly and swap information with them, officials and former members said.

In Washington, the LaRouche group has spent the last several years currying favor with officials of the NSC, CIA, Defense Intelligence Agency, Drug Enforcement Administration, the military and numerous other agencies, as well as with defense scientists doing classified research, according to federal officials and ex-members of the LaRouche group."

* * *

"Gathering intelligence for corporations and individuals in one of the ways the LaRouche

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organization supports itself financially, according to LaRouche and former members. In a hypothetical example, a West German company might hire the group to investigate the Mexican oil industry for, say, \$5,000, said ex-members and persons familiar with the group's operation.

The organization's dealings with federal agencies have been made easier by LaRouche's move to Loudoun County [a Virginia suburb of Washington, D.C.] last year. The group plans to move the bulk of its national headquarters there, according to sources and a Loudoun County official."

The following information was obtained from Reuters Ltd. article on November 6, 1984:

"LaRouche, whose organizations include the National Democratic Policy Committee, the Fusion Energy Foundation and the Executive Intelligence Review..."

A review of the 1986 edition of the Washington, D.C., telephone directory lists Executive Intelligence Review, 1612 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., (202) 955-5930.

On August 8, 1986, a check at the aforementioned address revealed that the EIR is located in Suite #300. The door to the suite has a cipher lock on it, and an adjacent telephone is used to gain admittance. An organization known as the Schiller Fusion Energy Foundation is also listed on the front door, along with EIR. No entry was attempted to the suite.

September 2, 1988

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

203 Meadows Lane
Leesburg, VA 22075

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington Metropolitan Field Office
Washington, D.C. 20535

MAR 13 1997 5668 SLK/JL
CLASSIFIED BY: 9803R DD/EP
REASON: 1.5 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: X

1/26/95 353987
Classified by 568SLD/bca
Declassify on: CDR

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find an article on [redacted] who holds top security clearance both as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) and of the Commission on Integrated Long-Term Strategy at the Pentagon. Mr. [redacted] recently furthered the "decoupling" of the United States from its NATO allies, when the Commission on Strategy, published its first report, "Discriminate Deterrence," which calls for lifting the nuclear umbrella of the United States over Western Europe.

Mr. [redacted] even argued that the U.S. should not use nuclear forces in the advent of an overwhelming Soviet conventional attack upon Europe, and announced that he would bury once-and-for-all the doctrine of "massive retaliation." His report caused anguish, shock, and dismay among Western European leaders to such a degree that the White House went out of its way to say that this was by no means the current U.S. strategic posture.

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A two month investigation by myself and my associates at "Executive Intelligence Review" discovered that Mr. [redacted] had been a Communist: a fact that he has generally tried to keep secret. Specifically, he was a member of a Trotskyite sect known as the League for a Revolutionary Workers Party, and, it is a matter of fact that many members of the Left and Right Opposition dropped their hostility toward the Soviet Union in light of the sort of de-Stalinization represented by Mikhail Gorbachev's "glasnost" ruse.

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It is believed that this matter may not have been given adequate attention in the various background checks that Mr. [redacted] has undergone for his security clearance and [redacted] further, that this fact may have a bearing upon [redacted] outrageous view of U.S. long-term strategy.

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*McCain
Action
Close*

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SEP 16 1988	
FBI - WASH. FIELD OFFICE	

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So far Mr. [redacted] has refused comment to "Executive Intelligence Review," even after I offered to retract any detail of the investigation that could reasonably be called into question. I am therefore sending a copy of the article to members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and again to Mr. [redacted] the White House Counsel who issued Mr. [redacted] his clearance to participate in PFIAB discussions. I would be glad to answer any questions you may have concerning how this background check was conducted and the findings in it.

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b7C

sincerely yours

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
Security Analyst
Executive Intelligence Review

~~SECRET~~

(U)

A. Wohlstetter and the Trotskyites in the national security woodwork

by Scott Thompson

In December 1980, British Fabian Society executive Stuart Butler, then operating out of the ostensibly conservative Washington, D.C. Heritage Foundation, boasted to an interviewer that the just-elected President, Ronald Reagan, "the most conservative American President to be elected in decades, will oversee the implementation of a left-wing socialist agenda."

Perhaps nowhere was that "left-wing socialist" agenda more clearly spelled out by the Reagan administration than in the January 1988 interim report of the Commission on Integrated Long-Term Strategy, entitled *Discriminate Deterrence*. Also known as the Wohlstetter Report, after its chairman and principal author, Albert Wohlstetter, the document proclaimed the end of America's postwar nuclear umbrella over Western Europe, called for the phased withdrawal of American troops from Europe, and proposed that over the coming decades, America's strategic attention would shift away from a Soviet-centered security policy to an emphasis on debt-collecting "brushfire wars" in the Third World.

When the report was released, every sane political figure in Western Europe recoiled in horror. Moscow rejoiced. The immediate response was so intense that the Reagan White House was forced to issue a hasty disclaimer of the fundamental conclusions drawn by the study commission appointed by the secretary of defense.

Considering the disastrous implications of the long-term strategy report, it was no surprise to *EIR* when Pentagon sources reported in the spring of this year that Wohlstetter was a leading suspect in a "Mr. X" committee believed to be spying on the United States on behalf of Israel and the Soviet Union.

In the course of several months' exhaustive study of Wohlstetter's long career inside the U.S. national security establishment (he is currently a member in good standing of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, PFIAB, the prestigious and powerful agency overseeing the entire

U.S. intelligence community), *EIR* investigators have learned that the former RAND Corporation nuclear strategist has a secret past that he has gone to great lengths to conceal: a leading position within the Trotskyite wing of the international communist movement.

Wohlstetter's apparently obsessive effort to conceal that communist past drew the interest of an *EIR* investigative team. After archive reviews and an extensive series of interviews we publish here the fruits of that probe to date.

From Trotskyism to systems analysis

Early in 1951, friends of Wohlstetter's from his radical period in the 1930s, landed him a job in the economics division of the RAND Corporation in Santa Monica, California. This not only provided Wohlstetter with a means to bury his Trotskyite past, but also the means by which to submerge himself in a radical transformation of U.S. strategic policy, away from a traditional military emphasis upon maintaining a war-winning posture.

Among those with whom Wohlstetter would work on this transformation of U.S. military strategy at RAND were Andrew Marshall, Henry Rowen, Herman Kahn, and Fred Iklé. In former days, Wohlstetter, Rowen, and Kahn were known as "the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost of RAND." Others in Washington added RAND founder Bernard Brodie to the group, and condemned them as the "Four Pursemen of the Apocalypse."

By 1952, Albert Wohlstetter had plunged himself into strategic policy at RAND. Starting with the assumption that the Soviet Union might launch a surprise attack upon the United States, Wohlstetter, Rowen, and others employed pioneering "systems analysis" methods—presaging Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's "biggest bang for the buck" techniques—to attempt to win the Strategic Air Command away from a strategy based upon early warning for a preemptive, war-winning strike against the Soviet Union. This back-

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1/26/95 BY SP26854 O/Bc

step (found in RAND Report R-244-S) from classical war-winning military theory to a concept of "deterrence" based upon survivability of forces after a Soviet first strike, eroded military opposition to such later refinements as the MAD doctrine, at a time of overwhelming U.S. strategic superiority. The way was prepared for the insane theory propounded by Henry Kissinger and others in a Council on Foreign Relations study which picked up on the theorizing of Bertrand Russell's "Trust" back-channel to the Soviet Union, the Pugwash Conference.

The decade-long campaign by Wohlstetter and his RAND "bases group" against traditional military posture, culminated in 1957, the year of the revival of the "Anglo-Soviet Trust" through Russell's Pugwash Conference. A special study group was created by H. Rowan Gaither, known as the Gaither Committee. Gaither was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and chairman of the board of the Ford Foundation, who brought in Jerome B. Wiesner, a founding member of Russell's Pugwash Conference from MIT, to act as his chief assistant. Working alongside Wiesner was Wohlstetter's colleague in the RAND study, Andrew Marshall. Marshall is currently situated to implement *Discriminate Deterrence* as the director of the Defense Department's Office of Net Assessments, a post that he originally was appointed to fill in 1973 by then-Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger.

The purpose of the Gaither Committee was to conduct a full-scale assault upon the doctrine of "massive retaliation," upon which the NATO alliance had been built. The Gaither Committee argued that the Soviet Union would soon develop 50,000 deliverable megatons, which would pose "a threat which may become critical in 1959 or early 1960." The final report of the Gaither Committee was kept secret from those with a "need to know" in the U.S. military, but it sent shock-waves through the CFR and Pugwash "Anglo-Soviet Trust" circles of the Establishment, spreading defeatism and winning many to a position against traditional military thinking.

In 1959, Rowen, Wohlstetter, and Marshall became active in John F. Kennedy's presidential campaign. Rowen was later rewarded with an appointment as deputy assistant defense secretary under McNamara, where he advocated the Pugwash Conference's and Kissinger's insane doctrines of "Mutually Assured Destruction" and "Flexible Response," in opposition to the doctrine of "war winning." Rowen successfully imposed his views during the 1961 Berlin Wall crisis. (Rowen's most recent government post was as chairman of the National Intelligence Estimates Board at CIA from 1980 to 1983.) Returning to RAND, Rowen joined with Wohlstetter, Kahn, and Marshall in advocating Jimmy Carter's disastrous Presidential Directive 59 (a replay of Schlesinger's NSDM-242), which enshrined "Flexible Response" as U.S. military policy. PD-59, however, still maintained the possibility of a NATO nuclear response to an overwhelming Soviet conventional assault, a provision that *Discriminate Deterrence* seeks to finally eliminate.

A hidden Trotskyite background

Unlike Iklé and other RAND associates, Albert Wohlstetter has carefully avoided any post that would require close Senate scrutiny of his past. Still, serious questions are posed as to how Wohlstetter won clearance by the FBI and other government security agencies for his work on such concerns as the Commission on Integrated Long-Term Strategy and PFIAB. Assuming the best, it can now be demonstrated that there was a concerted campaign by Wohlstetter to cover up a Trotskyite background, which links Wohlstetter to a radical network spanning three generations in both the United States and England. *EIR* investigators had to talk to many, many of Wohlstetter's associates from the 1930s, before anyone would spill the beans. Wohlstetter had more than a "vaguely radical past."

Two published sources exist that corroborate these interviews, showing that Wohlstetter was a 1930s member of a Trotskyite sect known as the League for a Revolutionary Workers Party (LRWP): *The New York Intellectuals* by Alan Wald, and *Unrepentant Radical: An American Activist Account of Five Turbulent Decades* by Sidney Lens. The LRWP was founded in May 1934 by a former Wall Street petroleum analyst Max Gould (a.k.a. B.J. Fields), who had worked directly with Leon Trotsky in Istanbul for four months, when he won Trotsky's support for his factional positions in the Communist League of America.

Founding the LRWP with Gould/Fields was Benjamin Gitlow, who had been a leading member of the Ruthenberg-Gitlow faction of the Communist Party, U.S.A., which had the support of Nikolai Bukharin in the Comintern. When Stalin cracked down upon Bukharin and Jay Lovestone at the 1928 Comintern Congress—thereby beginning to end the "Anglo-Soviet Trust" arrangements until Russell and Khrushchov's 1957 revival—Gitlow became the first secretary general of Lovestone's Communist Party (Opposition), which remained in contact with a faction of the GPU and GRU Soviet intelligence agencies until the final 1938 purge of Bukharin by Stalin. Gitlow left Lovestone to join with Gould/Fields in an attempt to merge the Left and Right Opposition in the United States through the LRWP: the same organizations whose members form the lower level of the Trust. After losing Gitlow, then Gould/Fields, the LRWP stumbled on until 1940 as a small sect.

Sidney Hook and the radical philosophers

Wohlstetter avoided interviews with *EIR*, which was anxious to inquire how he became a Marxist radical tied to the circles of the Trust, but one of the chief influences that *EIR* was able to uncover was a string of radical philosophers linked to Bertrand Russell of the Pugwash Conference and the Cambridge Apostles, whose careers span the 20th century.

At City College of New York, Wohlstetter was influenced by Morris Raphael Cohen (1880-1947), a professor of

philosophy and mathematics, who was a Russian Jewish emigré to the United States. While attending cheder and later a yeshiva in Russia, Cohen became sympathetic to the nihilist movement, whose groups conducted terrorist assaults against the czarist "oppressor." Upon his arrival in the United States in 1892, Cohen joined Daniel de Leon's Socialist Labor Party (SLP), and he was closely affiliated with its Russian Jewish emigré faction, grouped around such organs as *Arbeiter Zeitung*.

Gaining entrance to the City College of New York (CCNY) in 1895, Cohen continued his SLP activities, forming a "Marx Circle" with other Russian Jewish emigrés during de Leon's campaign for assemblyman. This Marx Circle met regularly at the Henry Street Settlement House, which had been established by followers of the British Fabian Society.

While at CCNY, Cohen came under the influence of a Scottish philosopher named Thomas Davidson (1840-1901), who had earlier been the chief influence behind the founding of the "ethical socialist" movement in late-19th-century England. Between 1881-83, Thomas Davidson founded the Fellowship of the New Life, from which the British Fabian Society arose in 1884. Traveling between Italy (where he was studying the work of Antonio Rosmini-Serbati, founder of the lay order of the Brethren of Charity) and England, Davidson worked through Percival Chubb to bring together the utopian socialist Fellowship group, which included such later founders of the Fabian Society as: Havelock Ellis, Frank Podmore, Hubert Bland, Edward Pease, and Frederick Keddell.

Davidson was among those sharing membership between the Fellowship and the Fabian Society. He traveled to the United States, and gathered around him a group of Jewish Russian emigrés, including Morris Raphael Cohen, whom Davidson offered to adopt shortly before his death. In the United States, Davidson, who had also been a founder of the Aristotelian Society in England, brought together a string of radical philosophical associations, including a summer school at Glenmore Farm in the Adirondacks, where he introduced Cohen to Aristotelian philosophy; and, a school for Jewish Russian emigrés called Breadwinners College, which Cohen ran after Davidson's death. Through Davidson's association with Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture Society, Cohen won a scholarship for graduate study at Harvard University, where he befriended William James, before returning to teach at CCNY. Cohen's "Marx Circle" continued within Davidson's enterprise.

Morris Raphael Cohen was strongly influenced by Bertrand Russell, who held Cohen in high regard among American philosophers. "It was the study of Russell's *Principia Mathematica* which I began soon after I was appointed to teach mathematics at City College in 1902, that finally liberated me. . . . Russell came closer to being my philosophical god than any one before or since," wrote Cohen in his autobiography. Cohen was a staunch defender of Russell when the

mayor of New York refused to let Russell teach at CCNY.

Cohen broke from the Socialist Labor Party in 1907, and became an early writer for *New Republic*, when it was founded in 1914. Michael Straight of the family that launched the *New Republic* was later revealed to be a member of the Philby, Burgess, Maclean KGB espionage network, recruited while he was a Cambridge Apostle by Sir Anthony Blunt.

Toward the end of his life, Cohen became a liberal, but he launched many leading Jewish organizations that shaded into Zionism. Apart from Wohlstetter, among those CCNY students trained by Cohen were:

- Ernest Nagel, the Aristotelian-Russellite symbolic logician, who later became Wohlstetter's mentor at Columbia University.

- the philosopher Morton White, with whom Wohlstetter wrote an article for the Trotskyite *Partisan Review* magazine, which appeared in its fall 1939 issue (Vol. 1, No. 5), titled, "Who Are the Friends of Semantics." It was a radical defense of Aristotelian symbolic logic.

- Jay Lovestone, the future Bukharin-appointed general secretary of the CPUSA, who worked with Soviet intelligence until 1938.

- Bertram Wolfe, a Lovestonite-Communist.

Another important individual in the Wohlstetter story who was trained by Morris Raphael Cohen was Sidney Hook, who told *EIR* that he has been a lifelong friend of Albert Wohlstetter, as has his friend, Ernest Nagel. According to Hook, Wohlstetter and Morton White used to attend classes given by Hook at New York University, when they were graduate students around the Trotskyite LRWP. Hook was a leader of the Marxist faction at CCNY, before he, like Wohlstetter, went on to do graduate work at Columbia University. Hook became a leading protégé of the then-pro-Bolshevik John Dewey. It was at Columbia that Hook began the project that was to occupy him throughout the 1930s, of seeking a synthesis between Karl Marx's "dialectical materialism" and Dewey's pragmatism.

Graduating from Columbia University, Hook received a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1928 to study post-Hegelian philosophers in Germany, where he met Karl Korsch, the founder of the Frankfurt School. Of relevance to this study of Albert Wohlstetter—as the godfather of the "Mr. X" Committee for Soviet "false flag" spy Jonathan Pollard—is just whom Korsch was associated with in founding the Frankfurt School, which Korsch modeled upon "the Fabian research office." At a small 1921 gathering of Marxist students in Thuringen, financed by the Argentine-German grain trading family of Felix Weil, among those present with Korsch were Hede Massing, Paul Massing, and Richard Sorge. All three friends of Korsch would become fixtures in Soviet intelligence, especially Richard Sorge, the grandson of Karl Marx's secretary.

It is notable that while he was in Germany, Hook took up once again with two friends from the William Z. Foster

faction of the CPUSA, who had become agents of Soviet intelligence. Hook later brought Karl Korsch to the United States, and attempted to introduce him to radical American philosophical circles. Considering Hook's close friendship, this may have included Albert Wohlstetter.

A year later, Hook received the singular right to study at David Ryazanov's Marx-Engels Institute. Sorge also followed this path, from the Frankfurt School to this institute. Ryazanov was a leading Soviet member of the Anglo-Soviet Trust. Although Hook, today at the Hoover Institute, is known to be anti-Soviet, he was so pro-Soviet in the 1930s, when he became the teacher of Albert Wohlstetter, that he was asked by Earl Browder, the general secretary of the CPUSA, to found a "spy apparatus" for the Soviet Union in the "centers of scientific and industrial research." Browder motivated Hook to set up this Soviet espionage network, based upon the fact that Hitler's rise to power meant Germany would attack the Soviet Union.

Passing the mantle

Just as Albert Wohlstetter was steeped in Marxist doctrine by a network of socialist philosophers that spans three generations, so he, too, has been the godfather of a wide-ranging network that has burrowed into the U.S. defense establishment and other policymaking circles of government. Apart from Fred Iklé and his RAND colleagues, this network includes Richard Perle, the former assistant secretary of defense for international economic, trade, and security policy. Perle is another suspected member of the Pollard "Mr. X" committee, who narrowly escaped arrest in 1970 for espionage on behalf of Israel when wiretaps on the Israeli embassy showed Perle leaking highly classified information from his position on the staff of the late Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson, probably in association with Helmut Sonnenfeldt, whose appointment as undersecretary of the Treasury was held up in 1973 for this reason.

Perle met Wohlstetter as a teenager in California. He dated Wohlstetter's daughter, Joan. Perle described himself at the time of this meeting as a "socialist." In an article on Richard Perle appearing in the Nov. 24, 1987 issue of the *Washington Post*, this lifelong relationship between Perle and Wohlstetter is described as follows:

"Wohlstetter's ideas became Perle's ideas; his network Perle's; and, as Perle traveled through the bureaucratic catacombs of Washington, his first mentor remained his intellectual Virgil—always 'enormously helpful,' says Perle. He himself was never an original strategist. His views were mostly elaborations of Wohlstetter's."

It is therefore doubly significant that Richard Perle is the architect of the "zero option" policy, sold to the Reagan administration for the 1986 Reykjavik summit, which underlies the INF Treaty's step toward the decoupling of the United States from NATO. The next step is to be found in the the Iklé-Wohlstetter *Discriminate Deterrence* report.

Bush seizes the reins of government

by Nicholas F. Benton

Vice-President George Bush was publicly handed control of the White House on July 7, in a widely overlooked but extraordinary move which effects the closest thing to a direct transfer of power, short of the death of the President or invocation of the 25th Amendment against the chief executive.

Characterized by White House spokesmen as merely an effort to gear up for the Bush presidential campaign, a two-hour meeting was held over lunch July 7 in which the initiative for presidential policymaking was shifted from the aging President Reagan to Bush.

The following institutional changes were made which effectively implemented the transfer:

1) The creation of a "small group of staff members" from the top echelons of the White House staff, chaired by the President's Chief of Staff Ken Duberstein, and the Bush campaign, led by Bush's Chief of Staff Craig Fuller, to meet regularly and "ensure close coordination." This group will essentially set White House policy, filling the role vacated by the departure in June of Howard Baker.

2) The formation of a "shadow staff" of Bush personnel to monitor the daily activities of the President's staff. This means that Fuller now attends the daily staff meetings with Duberstein; a member of Bush's press staff attends all the staff meetings of White House press spokesman Marlin Fitzwater; and Bush staff people "work closely on a continuous basis" with White House Political Director Frank Donatelli.

3) President Reagan's role will be reduced to that of a public spokesman for the election of Bush between now and the election. White House spokesman Fitzwater said during a July 7 briefing announcing these changes, that Reagan's schedule includes, effectively, only three weeks of even apparent governing of the nation between the time of the Republican National Convention in mid-August and the November election. The rest of the time will be taken up by vacations and, from Oct. 1 onward, spending "at least two days a week" (half or more of his work schedule time) campaigning for the vice president.

Within a week of this development, Bush's enhanced role was clearly evident in the choice of former Pennsylvania Gov. Richard Thornburgh to become the new attorney general. Bush announced ahead of time that if the choice was to his liking, he would consider keeping the man on in the next administration if he were elected.

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AND VICTORIA PD INQUIRED ON HIS BEHALF AS TO THE NATURE AND
LEGITIMACY OF EIR.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO CHECK INDICES ON SUBJECT ORGANIZATION.

WFO REQUESTED TO CONDUCT RECORD CHECKS OR, THROUGH
ESTABLISHED SOURCES, ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY EIR AND DETERMINE NATURE
OF THEIR ACTIVITIES.

PLEASE CANBERRA BY ROUTING TELETYPE.

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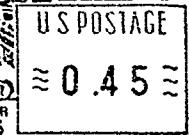
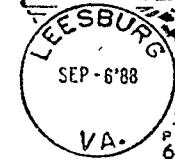
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EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

P.O. Box 17390 Washington, DC 20041-0390

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FIRST CLASS MAIL

FBI

Washington Metropolitan Field Office
Washington, D.C. 20535

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/20/05 BY SP/BS/DM/bm

To: Office Services Manager

Request [redacted]

Squad

[redacted]

Date

9-19-88

Subject [redacted]

Extension

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File No.

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Social Security Account #

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Executive Intelligence Review

Address P.O. Box 17390 WDC

Birth Date

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- Exact Spelling Main Criminal Case Files Only Restrict Locality of
- All References Criminal References Only
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Date

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9/20/88

Searched by

Date

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 8/21/97 5668 SD/DR

Date

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Remarks

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CPR CONFIDENTIAL REFERENCES SEARCH

SEARCHED BY:

9/21/88

NEGATIVE RESULTS

 POSITIVE RESULTS
(REVIEW INFO. AT GND)

REASON: 1.5 (C)
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File Review Symbols

I - Identical

? - Not identifiable

NI - Not identical

U - Unavailable reference

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FBI/DOJ

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1)
DATE 10-30-2014
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DECLASSIFY ON: X

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 8/21/97 566851D/CH

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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1)

DATE 10-30-2014

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Subject of FOIA request
By 190-WF-162238
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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 8/21/97 5668 SLD/OMJ

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Classified by 5668 SLD/OMJ/bca

Declassify on: XMDR

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MAR 13 1997 5668 SLD/OMJ

CLASSIFIED BY: 9803 RDB/CH

REASON: 1.5 (C)

DECLASSIFY ON: X

~~SECRET~~ (U)**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Precedence: PRIORITY

Date: 09/27/2001

To: San Francisco

Attn: Administrative Officer
Closed File Supervisor
Administrative Officer
Closed File Supervisor

Washington Field

From: Information Resources
IMS/FSU/RDS/4933

Contact: [redacted]

Approved By: [redacted] WJR

CLASSIFIED BY NSICG/C32W33B91
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 10-30-2039
DATE: 10-30-2014

Drafted By: [redacted]

Case ID #: 190-HQ-48674-109

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b7CTitle: [redacted] *100-1174-109
see att*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISEPOB: Madison, Wisconsin
SSAN: [redacted]

Synopsis: Regarding [redacted] FBIHQ instructions for making a Letter Matter or Record (LMR) in subject's 190 file and any other ident file, in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Privacy Act (FOIPA) of 1974, United States Code, Section 552a (d) (2).

Details: The Records Disposition/Archival Subunit, FBIHQ, is in receipt of a FOIPA request, requiring serializing the copies of subject's incoming letter dated 02-23-1994 and the outgoing letter dated 03-21-1994, incoming letter dated 08-05-1998 and outgoing letters dated 09-02-1998 and 03-23-2000, into subject's 190 file and any other ident file(s) that pertains to the same issue as contained in subject's incoming letter. The following notation must be stamped/written on the outside cover of the jacket:

FILE CONTAINS NOTATION OF DISPUTE, SUBSTANCE OF WHICH MUST BE INCLUDED WITH ANY DISCLOSURE OF THE DISPUTED INFORMATION. SEE SERIAL(S) 7. Note the serial number of the letter in the blank.

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To: San Francisco File: Information Resources
Re: 190-HQ-48674, 09/27/2001

LEAD(s):

Set Lead 1:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Conduct full searches of the manual and automated indices for any records identifiable with the captioned subject.

Insure that copies of the attached letters are serialized into any ident file(s) that pertains to the same issue as contained in subject's incoming letters and the file cover has the appropriate notation written on it. Your office should place copies of the attached materials in San Francisco file, 87B-SF-88040, when it is return from FBIHQ.

Forward an EC indicating that these procedures have been completed, to [redacted] FBIHQ.

LEAD(s):

Set Lead 2:

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Conduct full searches of the manual and automated indices for any records identifiable with the captioned subject.

b6
b7c

Insure that copies of the attached letters are serialized into any ident file(s) that pertains to the same issue as contained in subject's incoming letters and the file cover has the appropriate notation written on it. Your office should place copies of the attached materials in WFO file 87B-WF-88040, when it is return from FBIHQ.

Forward an EC indicating that these procedures have been completed, to [redacted] FBIHQ.

♦♦

~~SECRET~~ (U)

U.S. Department of Justice



Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

MAR 23 2000



Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Dear Mr. [redacted]

This is in further response to your letter written on behalf of your client, Mr. [redacted] who has questioned the information within the material released to him in response to his FOIPA request.

Records maintained in the FBI central records system are exempt from the amendment provisions of the Privacy Act, as described in 28 CFR 16.96 (b)(2). However, even though the records are exempt, it is the policy of this Bureau to consider each request on an individual basis in order to reach an equitable determination consistent with the best interest of both the individual and the government. Where amendment is appropriate, such action will be considered; where not appropriate, the exemption will be justification for denial of the request.

After carefully reviewing your letter and the documents you provided, we have determined that none of the information pertaining to your client is maintained by the FBI in violation of the Privacy Act. Our files consist of a reasonably accurate record of a legitimate law enforcement investigation. The caution Statements "Armed and Dangerous" are relevant within the context of the file as they alerted law enforcement officers to exercise additional caution in conducting this investigation. Consequently, your request that these statements be expunged is denied.

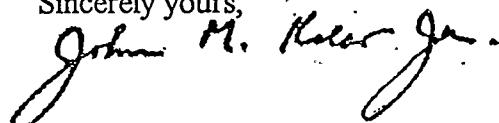
In deference to the concerns expressed by you and your client, we will make your letter and its enclosures a matter of official record in our files so that any future reader of the material will have the benefit of your comments, as well as the comments and observations of Mr. [redacted]

190-HQ-48674

FORWARDED TO MSU
BY SMC/MW
DATE 3/20/00

You may appeal this decision by writing to the Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, Suite 570, Flag Building, Washington, D.C. 20530, clearly marking your correspondence "Privacy Amendment Appeal."

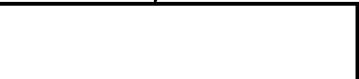
Sincerely yours,



John M. Kelso, Jr.
Section Chief
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Section
Office of Public and
Congressional Affairs

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cc:



Leesburg, VA 22075

190-HQ-48674
NEW:yat (4)

NOTE: Request for correction/amendment of records maintained in 190-HQ-48674, SF file 87B-SF-88040, WMFO file 87B-SF-88040, and HQ 87-169003



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

March 21, 1993

[Redacted]
Leesburg, Virginia 22075

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

This is in response to your letter dated February 23, 1994, which requested amendment of FBI records.

Records maintained in the FBI central records system, to the extent they are subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. (j) and (k), are exempt from the amendment provisions of the Privacy Act, as described in 28 CFR 16.96 (b)(2). The records concerning you are subject to exemption (j)(2) and therefore not subject to the amendment provisions.

We will make your letter and enclosure a matter of official record in our files so that any future reader of the material will have the benefit of your comments and observations.

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You may appeal this decision by writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, Room 7238 MAIN, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, clearly marking your correspondence "Privacy Amendment Appeal."

Sincerely yours,

/S/

J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information -
Privacy Acts Section
Information Resources Division

PLB/plb (3)

190-48674

SEC'D 1521
APR 5 1993 15 57 PM '93

MAILROOM ✓ JKO/PA

190-48674

February 23, 1994

[redacted]
Leesburg, VA 22075

[redacted] Chief
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Section
Information Resources Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

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Re: PRIVACY ACT CORRECTION REQUEST
Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Request No.
350,527

Dear Sir or Madame:

Pursuant to 5 USC 552(a)(d)(2) and 5 USC 552(a)(d)(4), I request an amendment of certain records in my Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts request, including errors of fact, relevancy, timeliness, or completeness. I expect an acknowledgement of receipt of this amendment request, and either make the requested amendment or inform me of your refusal to do so promptly under Section (d)(2)(B).

The errors to be corrected are:

a) Document [redacted] states in the last paragraph of page 2:

"Investigation at WMFO has determined that the suspect [redacted] is employed as a researcher and magazine writer for the "Lyndon LaRouche" organization in Leesburg, Virginia. It has been determined that [redacted] may have been tasked to gather 'defense' information for the LaRouche trial in Alexandria, Virginia in October of 1988. Part of LaRouche's defense was to prove an elaborate conspiracy between the Soviet KGB and [redacted] which has led to the LaRouche's prosecution on 'trumped up' charges."

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I was not then and am not now employed by the "Lyndon LaRouche" organization in Leesburg, Virginia. [redacted]

[redacted]
As for the statement that [redacted] may have been tasked to gather 'defense' information for the LaRouche trial in Alexandria, Virginia," this is simply untrue. [redacted] was never tasked or otherwise assigned to work on Lyndon LaRouche's defense in Alexandria, Virginia. I was

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3-8-94dh

RCW/JL-a^u
3-21-94

190-48674

permitted by my editors to visit the Hoover Institute to gather material on a history of Russian intelligence of which two draft volumes have been prepared by different teams. I was asked to look at the [redacted] file because an individual who had infrequently spoken with [redacted] reported that the latter knew a lot about Anglo-Soviet spy [redacted] and that documents were believed to exist showing that [redacted] had assisted Anglo-Soviet spy [redacted] escape from Wormwood Scrubs prison.

Parenthetically, it was hardly an "elaborate conspiracy" theory that an East-West group wanted Lyndon LaRouche's head, as LaRouche stated of [redacted] in his allocution at the Alexandria trial on [redacted]. Among the evidence is more than 20 articles in Soviet publications naming LaRouche as casus belli for his role in developing the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and calling for LaRouche's investigation by the IRS. But, again, my trip to Lyndon LaRouche's defense.

b) Document [redacted] states in the middle of page 4 that:

"Additional investigation at WMFO reveals that [redacted] has done research of the type he did at the Hoover Institute at the U.S. National Archives and the Library of Congress. At this point no original documents have been determined to be stolen, but checks are continuing at those institutions."

This is a blight on my reputation. Among contacts that I carefully cultivated, particularly at the U.S. Archives, I have noticed a chilling of willingness to assist me in my research. I want all those interviewed, as the above paragraph suggests that they were, notified that the case against me at the Hoover Institute was closed for lack of evidence.

c) Document [redacted] which is from the SAC, San Francisco, to the SAC, WMFO and which is dated 9/25/89, states in the middle of page 2 that:

"On 8/24/89 SA (deleted) Boston Division advised that he does know -(deleted) advised that any member of the Lyndon LaRouche Organization should not be taken lightly in that they may have been responsible for two bombings and are known to have automatic weapons and therefore should be considered armed and dangerous."

Pages 1 and 2 of this document have "Armed and Dangerous" highlighted by underscoring. Page 3 of the document concludes:

[redacted] SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND

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DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT HE IS A MEMBER OF THE LYNDON LAROUCHE ORGANIZATION WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR TWO BOMBINGS IN THE WASHINGTON D. C. AREA AND ARE KNOWN TO HAVE AUTOMATIC WEAPONS."

The correction to this and all like statements of this about author being "armed and dangerous" is as follows:

The deleted name of the Special Agent is likely to be [redacted] who helped cause a mistrial through his personal demonstration of Government misconduct and perjury. He has malice toward Lyndon LaRouche and his associates, thereby making him an unfit source. You may recall, that during the Boston "LaRouche" trial, Agent [redacted] became so personally involved that he threatened to arrest the Justice Department prosecutors for disclosing classified information to the defense attorneys.

I have not owned a weapon since the early 1980s much less an automatic weapon at any time. I do not know anyone who owns an automatic weapon, nor have I ever heard of anyone within the ICLC owning an automatic weapon. I have never conspired to or carried out any bombing. Nor, have I any knowledge of anyone in the ICLC who has conspired to or carried out the bombing of anything.

The Boston agent's allegations against Lyndon LaRouche and his associates concerning "automatic weapons" and bombings in Washington, D.C. are a defamatory re-hash of allegations long ago made, and either proven untrue or never substantiated:

1.c Weapons Allegations

According to documents released under FOIA by the U.S. Secret Service (hereafter, "USSS"), weapons allegations regarding Lyndon LaRouche and his associates in Loudoun County, Virginia came under intensive investigation between June 1986 and April 1987. A June 2, 1986 teletype from the Secret Service's Washington Field Office (hereafter, "WFO") to Secret Service Headquarters (copy enclosed), reported that allegations regarding federal and state firearms violations were under investigation by the USS, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (hereafter, "BATF"), and the Virginia State Police (hereafter, "VSP").

In the ensuing ten months, monthly teletypes from USSS WFO to USSS Headquarters indicated the USSS's interest in the matter--i.e. whether any information was developed "that could be interpreted as presented a threat toward POTUS (President of the United States) or other protectees." No such information was developed by the federal, state, and local team of investigators. Finally, an April 6, 1987 teletype from USSS Headquarters (copy enclosed) reported that the charges "are unsubstantiated," and that "a majority of the intelligence information received and investigated by

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BATF was unreliable and unfounded (emphasis added). The report states that some members of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (hereafter, "NCLC," a political and philosophical association founded by Mr. LaRouche) were legally in possession of various weapons. Clearly anyone who possessed weapons was found by the BATF to have filed the proper paperwork; I think it's obvious, that anyone possessing automatic weapons and properly characterized as "armed and dangerous" sould not inform the government that he or she possessed such weapons.

Another document released by the Secret Service appears to be a chronological compilation of the report summaries concerning the NCLC. An entry dated October 5, 1986 states:

10-06-86 FBI/USSS & local law enforcement raided NCLC offices in Leesburg, VA in order to confiscate financial records. One person wasd arrested for obstruction of justice. During an exhaustive search, no weapons or info re protective interest was found. (emphasis added; copy enclosed).

Your office is undoubtedly aware of the intensity of the cited raid, that two FBI field offices participated (including Agent Egan personally), that two office buildings were occupied and searched by state/federal task force agents for about 36 hours, that preliminary searches for weapons and/or explosives were conducted in each office with negative results, and that finally about 2 million documents were carted away. And yet, "no weapons or info re protective interest were found."

2.c Bombing Allegations.

The Boston Agent's allegations regarding two bombings in Washington, D.C. probably refer to anonymous telephone allegations made to the Allenton, PA Resident Agency in July, 1984. Agent [REDACTED] apparently tried to resurrect these allegations in April 1986. I attach an April 22, 1986 WFO airtel to the Director and one of its attachments, and August 21 1984 Philadelphia airtel to WFO reporting the anonymous allegations; I have omitted an attachment reporting on the bombings themselves (in 1982 and 1983).

Please note in the 1984 Philadelphia airtel, that the anonymous caller "stated that he believes, but has no personal or first-hand information...(that)... [REDACTED] and possibly (REDACTED) were responsible for that bombing" (emphasis added). Although the anonymous caller claimed that [REDACTED] services for Lyndon LaRouche, he "stated he has received no indication whatsoever that LaRouche had any prior knowledge of the bombing," and that the caller does not know if LaRouche knows or believes" the bombing was carried out by [REDACTED]

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One of these disproven allegations about automatic weapons, and a tissue of lies and speculation by an anonymous caller, the Boston agent affirmatively stated that "the LaRouche Organization may have been responsible for two bombings and are known to have automatic weapons and therefore should be considered armed and dangerous."

In fact, [REDACTED] "Executive Intelligence Review," I have sometimes worked on its "Investigative Leads" publication for intelligence personnel and law enforcement, where I engaged in investigating and writing about leads to terrorist acts, like the World Trade Center bombing. Recently, while trying to get local law enforcement to investigate local members of an espionage network, that the San Francisco FBI demonstrated was working with South African intelligence and that IL linked also to Israeli intelligence, I noted a "chilling effect" with some local police intelligence units that perhaps read this "armed and dangerous" characterization. This continued even after I supplied a book titled The Ugly Truth About the ADL, that had voluminous information about the ADL's ties to Johnathan Pollard, other foreign intelligence, and Meyer Lansky organized crime leaders. This "chilling effect" included two Directors of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose very San Francisco staff were probing this organization. It would appear that this fabrication about me being "armed and dangerous" in FBI files may have blighted my reputation amongst law enforcement personnel with whom I must work. And, I ask that all law enforcement personnel who were fed this fabricated characterization upon request of information concerning me have the record set straight.

The fabricated characterization of me as "armed and dangerous" also may have endangered my life and that of my wife, if, as the FBI sought, a local police department or FBI Special Agents briefed on this fantasy had executed a search warrant on my home: ostensibly to search for the missing [REDACTED] documents. Fortunately, documents released by FBIHQ demonstrate that an AUSA determined the FBI had insufficient cause for a search warrant. However, as long as a generic mischaracterization of a philosophical group is permitted through association to taint all members as dangerous, their lives remain at risk until the mischaracterization is expunged in any and all records where it appears. There are a growing number of cases involving federal law enforcement agencies, where once someone is categorized "armed and dangerous," officials "shoot first before asking questions."

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Apart from those documents whose release has been denied, where I also want any characterization like "armed and dangerous" expunged, I also found it on: 1) Page 1 and 2 of document [REDACTED]; 2) Page 1 in the first paragraph of

[redacted] 3) Page 1 and 2 of [redacted] and, 4) A paragraph at the bottom of Page 1 of a document from SAC, San Francisco to WMFO dated 6/18/90.

There may be additional "armed and dangerous" characterizations in documents that were denied in this release and I ask that this characterization not only be expunged from those records, but that they be released to me a segregable parts of the documents in question. I have asked the Assistant Attorney General in charge of processing my appeal to look into this.

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[redacted] related formulation is found in a document [redacted] which is a report from an SA to the SAC, WMFO dated 5/30/90, reporting on physical surveillance on my house and place of employment. It states:

"Investigation in this matter has been extremely difficult, due to the priority of the matter and the need to proceed with caution, because of the tendency toward violence of the suspect in this matter, [redacted]

Special Agents usually neither qualify as clairvoyants or psychiatrists. They work on facts, including arrest records and reports. There is only one time in my life in which I have even been accused of violence. This was over 20 years ago when I was attacked with a lead pipe by [redacted] from the Communist Party USA, and [redacted] members of the CPUSA pressed assault charges in a duplicitous manner against me. A court cleared me of all charges, as my last FOIA/PA request demonstrates from FBI files themselves. I therefore ask that the statement that I have a "tendency toward violence" be amended, especially if this also perpetuates the "armed and dangerous" guilt by association fabrication arising from my membership in a philosophical organization.

d) The report on the interview with me in [redacted] contains some potentially significant misspellings of names that I reported reading the files on at the Hoover Institute. But, it also includes one glaring error of omission.

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[redacted] said he recalled memorandum from [redacted] [redacted] that were extremely significant historically and he personally was fascinated by handwritten notations regarding 'Victor Röthschild'."

I am sure the two witnesses I had with me will corroborate that I said the single most important document in the [redacted] Collection was a document [redacted] [redacted] says he wrote in prison, where he admits that he assisted in the escape of convicted Anglo-Soviet agent [redacted] from Wormwood Scrubs prison. There was no [redacted]

document from [redacted] in the [redacted] file,
contrary to the transcript of my interview.

However, as [redacted] worked with [redacted] and was a friend
of [redacted] and as there are senior U.S.
intelligence officers who believe [redacted] compromised more
American agents and operations than [redacted]
thereby doing more harm than [redacted] to U.S. national
security. [redacted] admission he assisted in convicted
agent [redacted] escape from prison has the implications
of a major scandal. I believe this is why the [redacted]
[redacted] gladly requested a report I
offered on my findings at Hoover asked for a copy on this
aspect of the Hoover Institute [redacted] file,
plus background, when I inquired whether they would be
interested. I would have given the same report for FBI
counterintelligence purposes had the Special Agents who
interviewed me got the story straight and displayed some
interest in national security, apart from inter-state theft
of documents about which I knew nothing.

It is with this in mind, that I also told the FBI, as
even [redacted] agrees, there was probably an espionage
aspect to the affair involving either a paid off employee or
a black bag job that was responsible for the disappearing
documents. [redacted] version of the theft, as published
in his Special Office Brief, was that an agent of the Home
Office with support of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stole
the missing documents in order to cover-up certain
penetration by the then-Soviet security organs of the
British Secret Intelligence Services. I must say that I
have never served British security interests in the United
States. But, as for [redacted] while this investigation of
inter-state theft was still underway, [redacted] published
his KGB vetted autobiography from Moscow in London, where
his account of his escape named [redacted] and gave roughly
similar details of the escape to the document I discovered
in the Hoover Archives, causing [redacted] great di

Thank you for your cooperation.

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Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Enclosures: As state in text.

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1-16-86

6 JUN 2 P 1:54

101WF1 1247EDT 060286 USS057

//PRIORITY//

FROM: WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
TO: HEADQUARTERS (ID-DIB REGION 1)
INFO: RICHMOND
LIAISON
SUBJECT: LYNDON LAROCHE/NATIONAL CAUCUS OF LABOR COMMITTEES

FILE: 127-675-00022
X-REF: CO-2-88, 626 ✓

SYNOPSIS

LIAISON CONTACTS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED WITH BOTH THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS (ATF), FALLS CHURCH OFFICE AND THE VIRGINIA STATE POLICE (VSP). BOTH ATF AND VSP REPORT THAT THEIR INVESTIGATIONS ARE CONTINUING AND THAT THE FOCUS OF THESE INVESTIGATIONS CENTERS ON ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL AND STATE FIREARMS LAWS. CASE CONTINUED.

INTRODUCTION:

REFERENCE IS MADE TO HEADQUARTERS TWX #681, DATED 05-19-86.

OTHER INVESTIGATION:

ON 05-28-86, I INTERVIEWED SA 7C ATF AND

OF FEDERAL FIREARMS LAWS. SA STATED THAT A NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIVE LEADS EXIST AND THAT THE NECESSARY FOLLOW-UP IS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY.

7C, 7D

DURING THIS INTERVIEW, IT WAS AGREED THAT MEMBERS OF ATF, VSP AND THIS SERVICE WOULD MEET AT A LATER DATE TO DISCUSS THIS MATTER IN DEPTH.

DISPOSITION:

PAGE 2 101WF1 1247EDT 060286

CASE CONTINUED - PENDING RESULTS OF CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS BEING CONDUCTED BY ATF, FALLS CHURCH OFFICE AND THE VIRGINIA STATE POLICE REGARDING THE SUBJECT.

THIRTY (30) DAY STATUS IS REQUESTED.

USSS WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

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456WF1 1-122EDT 040687 US\$640

7C Close

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//////////PRIORITY////////

FM: WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

FILE: 127-675-00022

TO: HEADQUARTERS (ID-DIB-REGION 1)

XREF: CD2-86, 626

SUBJECT: LYNDON LAROUCHE/NATIONAL CAUCUS OF LABOR COMMITTEE (NCLC)

XREF: J-115-771-63, 506-S

SYNOPSIS:

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM AREA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES INDICATES THAT THE ALLEGED FIRE ARMS VIOLATION BY THE SUBJECT GROUP ARE UNSUBSTANTIATED.

b2, b5, 7E

INTRODUCTION:

REFERENCE IS MADE TO WFO TWX #243, DATED 3/6/87

OTHER INVESTIGATION:

ON 3/30/87 I SPOKE TO SA [REDACTED] 7C BATF, FALLS CHURCH OFFICE. SA [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT BATF'S INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED FEDERAL FIREARMS VIOLATION BY MEMBERS OF THE LAROUCHE ORGANIZATION WAS COMPLETED AND THAT A MAJORITY OF THE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED BY BATF WAS UNRELIABLE AND UNFOUNDED. SA [REDACTED] CONTINUED THAT SOME MEMBERS OF THE SUBJECT GROUP ARE LEGALLY IN POSSESSION OF MACHINGE GUNS, SHOTGUNS AND HANDGUNS; BUT ONLY FIVE (5) MEMBERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO CARRY CONCEALED HANDGUNS

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[Redacted]

EVENT DSP 675-00022 PA032

NATIONAL CAUCUS OF LABOR COMMITTEES

PARAGRAPH 032 05-15-87 DOMESTIC SUMMARY

08-27-86 TELEGRAM FROM IDENTIFIED AS TREASURER OF LAROUCHE'S CAMPAIGN) ADDRESSED TO DEP DIR SHEAFE ALLEGED THAT HAD CALLED FOR ASSASSINATION OF LYNDON LAROUCHE (C02-88626) & LOUIS FARRAKHAN. REMARKS ALLEGEDLY CAME DURING INTV WITH "JERUSALEM POST". WANTED USSS TO CONDUCT INV AGAINST AS THREAT WAS VIOL OF FEDERAL LAWS PROTECTING POLITICAL CANDIDATES. COPY PROVIDED TO FBI.

7C :

10-06-86 FBI/USSS & LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT RAIDED NCLC OFFICES IN LEESBURG, VA IN ORDER TO CONFISCATE FINANCIAL RECORDS. ONE PERSON WAS ARRESTED FOR OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. DURING AN EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH, NO WEAPONS OR INFO RE PROTECTIVE INTEREST WAS FOUND.

10-08-86 SEVEN INDIVIDUALS WITH A BULL HORN & SIGNS WERE OBSERVED ON THE CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVE & 17TH STS IN WDC, SHOWING SUPPORT FOR LYNDON LAROUCHE. (SEE 673-01581 FOR DETAILS).

ND

IT WAS NOTED THAT NO PROBABLE CAUSE HAD AS YET BEEN IDENTIFIED DURING THE ATF INV.

11-22-86 CONFIRMATION WAS MADE THAT US FGJ IN ALEXANDRIA, VA HAD

01-31-87 WPOST REPORTED THAT LUDOUN COUNTY, VA PROSECUTOR HAD FILED SUIT TO REVOKE FIREARMS LICENSES OF LAROUCHE GUARDS.

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PAGE

24

(CONTINUED)
** COMPLETE REC SET 1 OF 1

MANAY. II - 13

Immediate

~~TOP SECRET~~

THE SECRET

THE ECRYPIDEA

JUNCLAS E
MARINE

BRUNSWICK

Bale :-

4/22/81

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (196B-5745)

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (196B-1667) (SAC) AC-5

ET AL.; DBA

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY

FOR LAROCHE; ET AL. CREDIT

-CARD :-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-2-71-10

Reference Boston teletype to the Bureau, - April 16
1986.

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Enclosed for the Bureau, Boston and Alexandria are two copies of Philadelphia airtel to Washington Field Office (WFO).
Information filed [redacted] b7C

August 21, 1984, cited [REDACTED] (B); OO:WFO"; and WFO airtel to Philadelphia, September 20, 1984, dual captioned "UNSUB(S); AKA JEWISH-DEFENSE LEAGUE; BOMBING OF THE AEROFLOT SOVIET AIRLINES; 1101 16TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.; FEBRUARY 19, 1982; EID; OO:WFO (WF 174-919)" and "UNSUB(S); AKA JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE; BOMBING OF AREOFLOT SOVIET AIRLINES; 1101 16TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.; FEBRUARY 17, 1983; EID; OO:WFO (WF 174-982)."

Enclosed Philadelphia airtel contains information received on July 26, 1984 by the Allentown Resident Agency from

Ernst
egi

②-Bureau
2-Alexandria (Enc. 4) N-12
2-Boston (196B-1446) (Enc. 1)
2-Philadelphia
2-Washington Field Office
(1-174-919)

(10)

61

Transmitted

(Number) (Time)

P8

1985

FBI DC
bombing doc

WFO-295B 166

An anonymous source regarding the complicity of LINDEN LAROCHE followers in the 1982 bombing of Aeroflot offices, Washington, D.C. Enclosed WFO wirel contains a summary of the WFO investigations of the February 19, 1982 and February 17, 1983 bombings of Aeroflot's office.

Attention is called to the fact that [REDACTED] b7c

Boston's request of WFO is being handled via wirel in lieu of "sutel" as the result of the teletype transmission delays at FBIHQ.

TRANSMIT VIA:

Teletype

Facsimile

AIRTEL

PRIORITY:

Immediate

Priority

Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

TOP SECRET

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLAS E F T O

UNCLAS

Date 8/21/84

TO: SAC, WFO
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (174B-NEW) (P) (ARA)
SUBJECT: ROY FRANKHouser b7C
[REDACTED] b7C
BOMBING MATTER (B)
OO:WFO

At approximately 2:10 p.m. on 7/26/84, the information contained herein was obtained from an anonymous telephone caller to the Allentown Resident Agency (ARA).

Caller, appearing to be a white male in his thirties, stated there was a bombing of the Aeroflot (Russian National Airline) Office at Washington, D.C. approximately two years ago. Caller stated that he believes, but has no personal or first-hand information, that [REDACTED] and possibly [REDACTED] b7C were responsible for that bombing.

Caller stated that [REDACTED] was staying at the King Arthur's Court Motel, Arlington, Virginia, for a one week period at the time the Aeroflot Office was bombed. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were then working for Presidential Candidate LINDEN LAROUCHE of the U.S. Labor Party. Caller stated that from remarks he has heard from [REDACTED] and others over a period of time, when considered altogether, lead caller to believe that the bomb device was made by [REDACTED] in the Reading, Pennsylvania (PA) area and carried to Washington, D.C. where it was exploded at or near the Aeroflot Office. b7C

Source stated that [REDACTED] was, at the time of the bombing, working as a bodyguard for LINDEN LAROUCHE and [REDACTED] b7C

2-WFO
2-Philadelphia 174B-NEW

(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-5-91 BY [REDACTED]

Approved: _____

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Caller was asked the motive of the bombing and caller stated he believes it was undertaken by [REDACTED] and possibly [REDACTED] to impress LINDEN LAROUCHE. Caller stated he has received no indication whatsoever that LAROUCHE had any prior knowledge of the bombing and caller does not know if LAROUCHE knows or believes that the bombing was carried out by [REDACTED] and/or [REDACTED].

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Upon inquiry, caller could only estimate the bombing of the Aeroflot Office approximately two years ago and he stated it was definitely at Washington, D.C. and not at New York City or any other city.

Upon specific inquiry, caller stated he had no first-hand information that the bombing was carried out by [REDACTED] and/or [REDACTED] and caller's suspicion is based on numerous remarks [REDACTED] and innuendoes made by [REDACTED] over the last couple of years when considered altogether. [REDACTED] had made references to this bombing on a number of occasions, has laughed about it with other people and generally has given the impression of complicity.

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Calier stated he would recontact the reporting agent at some future date to answer any further inquiries which might arise concerning this matter.

It is noted the anonymous caller was obviously in a pay phone at the time he contacted the ARA.

[REDACTED] is well known to Philadelphia Division and has been aligned with groups such as the Ku Klux Klan in the past. Philadelphia is withholding investigation until response received from WFO.

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Advise if bombing described above did occur, and if so, furnish sufficient detail for interview of [REDACTED]



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

SEP 2 1998

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[Redacted]
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

Reference is made to your letter dated August 5, 1998, wherein you advised that your client, Mr. [Redacted] has questioned the information within the material released to him pursuant to his FOIPA request.

Please be advised that we are considering your letter a formal request for the correction or expungement of records in accordance with the amendment provisions of the Privacy Act.

Your request has been assigned to an employee of this office and you will be contacted as to our determination in this matter as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts Section
Office of Public and Congressional Affairs

FORWARDED TO MSU
BY JKo 9/16
DATE 9/21/98

190-HQ-48674
mck

[REDACTED]
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

[REDACTED] BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02114
[REDACTED]

August 5, 1998

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: PRIVACY ACT CORRECTION REQUEST

b6
b7C

Dear Sir/Madam:

Please be advised that this office represents [REDACTED] in his efforts to correct and expunge certain information from FBI files concerning him. I enclose Mr. [REDACTED] prior letter to you and a letter which he recently received concerning his FOIA appeal. I also enclose selected pages of [REDACTED]

I wish to concentrate on the most disturbing falsehoods in Mr. [REDACTED] file, namely, the characterizations of Mr. [REDACTED] as "armed and dangerous" and having a "tendency toward violence." There is no substantiation in the documents for these characterizations, nor is there in fact. Rather, the documents indicate no corroboration and a failure of substantiation in both regards. As I am sure you understand, the inclusion of such characterization in your files is anguish to Mr. [REDACTED] and could be dangerous to him in certain circumstances as it is accessible to others and creates a false and threatening situation. I am quite surprised that Mr. [REDACTED] received no response to his letter of February 23, 1994. Although it was somewhat rambling and defensive, it substantiated its points and made a good case for his request for correction and expungement, demand for which is hereby reiterated.

As you may be aware, there is ongoing litigation in the Southern District of New York concerning, inter alia, false allegations about members of the LaRouche movement circulated by the FBI. LaRouche v. Webster, 75 Civ. 6010 (MJL). I am one of the attorneys for plaintiffs in that case. The FBI, a defendant in that case, has advanced the position that the claims of the plaintiffs are moot, since the FBI is no longer engaged in the types of disruption tactics or investigations involving members of the LaRouche movement set forth in the Second Amended Complaint. Consistent with this FBI position, I would, therefore, expect the FBI to treat the continued dissemination of false information in Mr. [REDACTED] case as an anomaly, to be immediately corrected. Barring such correction, I can draw no other

[REDACTED]
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b7C

HJA
8/20/98

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
August 5, 1998
Page Two

conclusion than that the policies of old, at issue in LaRouche v. Webster, continue under a new guise and demonstrate that the case is not moot.

Please advise.

Very truly yours,



b6
b7C

Enclosures

OPA/ms

larouche@trs@fbi0805.doc



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Information and Privacy

Telephone: (202) 514-3642

Washington, D.C. 20530

MAR 31 1998

[Redacted]
Leesburg, VA 22075

Re: Appeal No. 94-0530
RLH:MAP:ADW

Dear [Redacted]

b6
b7C

You appealed from the action of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on your request for access to records pertaining to yourself.

As a result of discussions between FBI personnel and members of my staff, a supplemental release of records either has been or will soon be made available to you directly by the FBI. In light of this fact and after careful consideration of your appeal, I have otherwise decided to affirm the action in this case. The documents responsive to your request are exempt from the access provision of the Privacy Act of 1974 pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552a(j)(2). See 28 C.F.R. § 16.96(a) (1997). Accordingly, your access rights are limited to those provided by the Freedom of Information Act.

[Redacted]
at FBI Headquarters. Certain information was properly withheld from you pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5), (7)(C) and (7)(D). These provisions pertain to certain inter- and intra-agency communications protected by the deliberative process privilege and the attorney work-product privilege and to records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, the release of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of third parties (including, in this instance, those of investigative interest to the FBI) and to disclose the identities of confidential sources and information furnished by such sources. Names of FBI agents and employees were among the items excised on the basis of 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(C). This material is not appropriate for discretionary release.

Any request for correction or amendment of information in FBI records should be submitted to FBI Headquarters and should be clearly marked "Privacy Correction Request." Your letter should indicate the particular records involved, the nature of the correction sought and the justification for the correction or amendment.

Judicial review of my action on this appeal is available to you in the United States District Court for the judicial district in which you reside or have your principal place of business, or in the Northern District of California, which is where certain of the records you seek are located, or in the District of Columbia, which is also where the remainder of the records you seek are located.

Sincerely,



Richard L. Huff
Co-Director

NOTE: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.

Indicate Negative See below

Subject's name and aliases

Unsub; Theft of historic documents
from Hoover Institute; Stanford
Cecil.

Character of case

ITSP (A)

Complainant

b7c

Complaint received

Personal Telephonic Date 7/6/87 Time 11:46 AM

Address of subject

Complainant's address and telephone number

	Race	Sex	Height	Hair	Build	Birth date and Birthplace
Subject's Description	Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	Weight	Eyes	Complexion	Social Security Number
		<input type="checkbox"/> Female				
Scars, marks or other data						

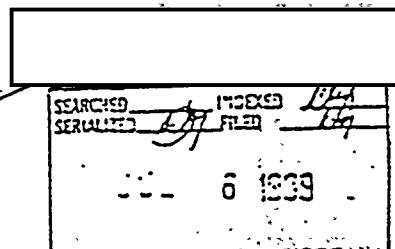
Facts of complaint

Complainant advised that approximately 100 historic documents regarding the Soviet penetration of British Intelligence Service were stolen from the [redacted] Institute within the last 9 months.

[redacted]
of Leesburg, Va., was the last person to have examined the documents before they were discovered missing. Propser telephonically admitted to the activist that he had "copies" of some of the missing documents. Investigation has been instituted.

b6
b7C

GJF 7/6/87
b7c



Action Recommended OPA review & B-Case

To SA [redacted]
(agent)

b7c

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
 Facsimile

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date 7/28/89

1 FM FBI SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED] (P) (SJRA)

2 TO FBI WMFO /ROUTINE/

3 BT

4 UNCLAS

5 CITE: //3790//

6

7 SUBJECT: UNSUB; THEFT OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS FROM HOOVER INSTITUTE,
8 STANFORD UNIVERSITY, STANFORD, CALIFORNIA; ITSP (B); OO: SAN
9 FRANCISCO.

10 PREDICATION: FOR THE INFORMATION OF WMFO, THE CAPTIONED MATTER WAS

11 PREDICATED ON A COMPLAINT FROM [REDACTED]

12 HOOVER INSTITUTION ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE, STANFORD
13 UNIVERSITY, STANFORD, CALIFORNIA, TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

14

15 [REDACTED] DELAYED IN REPORTING THE THEFT TO THE
16 BUREAU, AND THOUGH THE VALUE OF THE STOLEN ITEMS IS CONSERVATIVELY

17

18

19

20

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RJB/kmr

b7C

Sept: 11/15
Serial no.: 111
Indexed: 11/15
Filed: 11/15

KMR001D-209

Approved: LWJW/H

Transmitted 7/2/2006
(Number)

1915 Per GG
(Time)

b6
b7c

FBI/DOJ

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
 Facsimile

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date _____

1 PAGE TWO [REDACTED]

UNCLAS

2 VALUED AT \$10,000, IT WOULD BE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF EVERYONE
 3 INVOLVED FOR THE FBI TO RECOVER THE STOLEN PROPERTY.

4 NARRATIVE: THE FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF SUMMARY OF EVENTS:

5 1. FROM OCTOBER 5, 1988 TO OCTOBER 12, 1988, [REDACTED]

6 [REDACTED] LEESBURG, VIRGINIA, HOME PHONE [REDACTED]

7 EXAMINED FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES FOLDERS TEN AND ELEVEN FROM BOX
 8 NUMBER THREE OF THE [REDACTED] PAPERS WHICH CONTAINED
 9 DOCUMENTS REGARDING A POSSIBILITY OF A NEGOTIATED PEACE IN 1939 OR
 10 1940 REGARDING WORLD WAR II AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET
 11 SYMPATHIZERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF [REDACTED]
 12 [REDACTED] TRIAL.

13 2. ON JANUARY 30, 1989, [REDACTED]
 14 EXAMINED THE VERY SAME BOX AND PAPERS.

15 3. ON MARCH 3, 1989, [REDACTED]
 16 ALSO EXAMINED THE SAME BOX AND DISCOVERED THAT
 17 FOLDERS TEN AND ELEVEN WERE MISSING.

18 4. ON APRIL 5, 1989, [REDACTED] HOOVER
 19 INSTITUTION, STANFORD, CALIFORNIA, WROTE LETTERS TO ALL OF THE
 20 INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE EXAMINED BOX NUMBER THREE OF THE DE COURCY
 21 PAPERS AND REQUESTED COPIES TO RECONSTRUCT THE FILE IF THE EXAMINERS

b6
b7c

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
 Facsimile

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date _____

1 ~PAGE THREE [REDACTED] UNCLAS

2 HAD ANY IN THEIR POSSESSION.

3 5. BY LETTER DATED APRIL 24, 1989 [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT
 4 HE NOT ONLY DID NOT HAVE COPIES OF ANY OF THE DOCUMENTS FROM FOLDERS
 5 TEN AND ELEVEN, BUT THAT HE "EVEN DOUBT THAT THOSE TWO FOLDERS WERE
 6 IN BOX THREE WHEN I STUDIED THE [REDACTED] PAPERS - I
 7 CERTAINLY DID NOT READ ANY PAPERS, E.G. ABOUT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES
 8 OF SOVIET SYMPATHIZERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AS FAR AS I CAN RECALL."

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b7c

9 6. ON APRIL 20, 1989, [REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED
 10 [REDACTED] AND STATED THAT HE HAS SOME OF THE MATERIAL THAT WAS
 11 MISSING BUT THAT IT WAS AT HOME AND HE WOULD HAVE TO CHECK TO BE
 12 SURE. WITH REGARD TO THE [REDACTED] MATERIAL [REDACTED]
 13 [REDACTED] THAT HE DID CONCENTRATE ON THE CHAMBERLAIN MATERIAL AND THE
 14 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES MATERIAL. LATER THAT AFTERNOON, [REDACTED]
 15 TELEPHONED [REDACTED] AND STATED THAT HE HAD CHECKED HIS
 16 MATERIALS AND THAT HE WOULD SEND ALL THE MATERIAL TO THE HOOVER
 17 INSTITUTION SO THAT THE INSTITUTION COULD COPY WHATEVER THEY WANTED
 18 AND THEN RETURN HIS COPIES.

19 7. ON MAY 5, 1989 [REDACTED] WROTE A SECOND LETTER TO
 20 [REDACTED] REQUESTING THE SAME MATERIALS SINCE SHE HAD NOT
 21 RECEIVED THE DOCUMENTS.

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
 Facsimile

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date _____

1 ^PAGE FOUR [REDACTED] UNCLAS

2 8. ON JULY 6, 1989, [REDACTED] (SUPRA) ADVISED THAT THE
 3 MISSING DOCUMENTS ARE HISTORIC AND IRREPLACEABLE, THEREFORE HE WAS
 4 UNABLE TO FIX A VALUE ON THE DOCUMENTS SINCE THEY WERE ORIGINALLY
 5 DONATED BY [REDACTED] [REDACTED] HE WOULD PAY \$5,000
 6 TO \$10,000 REWARD TO GET THEM BACK AND PAID \$10,000 TO HAVE THEM
 7 CATALOGUED.

8 9. ON JULY 27, 1989, [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]
 9 NEVER SENT THE REQUESTED MATERIALS AND TO DATE HAS NOT RESPONDED TO
 10 [REDACTED] LETTER. [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] REALIZED
 12 THAT THE DOCUMENTS IN HIS POSSESSION DID NOT CONTAIN THE WARNING b6
 13 PLACED ALONG THE EDGE OF EACH PHOTOCOPIED DOCUMENT DENOTING THAT IT b7C
 14 WAS REPRODUCED AT THE HOOVER INSTITUTION. THE LACK OF THIS
 15 NOTIFICATION WOULD INDICATE THAT [REDACTED] HAD ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AND
 16 NOT PHOTOCOPIES.

17 THOUGH POTENTIALLY STALE, IT APPEARS THAT PROBABLE CAUSE EXISTS
 18 FOR A SEARCH WARRANT TO BE ISSUED FOR [REDACTED] RESIDENCE.

19 POTENTIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES: 1. OBTAIN SEARCH WARRANT FOR
 20 [REDACTED] RESIDENCE IN LEESBURG, VIRGINIA. 2. [REDACTED]

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date _____

1 ^PAGE FIVE

UNCLAS

b7C

2 [REDACTED] IF COPIES DO NOT HAVE THE
3 NOTIFICATION, THEN THEY ARE ORIGINALS WHICH WOULD PROVIDE ADDITIONAL
4 PROBABLE CAUSE FOR A SEARCH WARRANT OR CONSENT SEARCH. 3. SPECIAL
5 AGENTS COULD INTERVIEW [REDACTED] AND OBTAIN A CONSENT TO
6 SEARCH.

b7C

7 [REDACTED]
8 [REDACTED]
9 [REDACTED] AND TO BE AVAILABLE TO
10 IDENTIFY THE STOLEN HISTORIC DOCUMENTS. IF NUMBER ONE AND NUMBER
11 TWO FAILS, SPECIAL AGENTS SHOULD INTERVIEW [REDACTED] AND
12 ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN A CONSENT TO SEARCH.

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13 SAN FRANCISCO AT STANFORD, CALIFORNIA: WILL SUBMIT COMPLETE
14 DETAILS AND AVAILABLE DOCUMENTATION TO WMFO.

15 BT

16

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19

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Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 7/31/89

1

[REDACTED] date of birth [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Hoover Institution on War, Revolution
and Peace, Stanford University, telephone number [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was advised of the identities of the interviewing
agents and that the nature of interview concerned the theft
of historic documents from Hoover Institute (HI).
[REDACTED] furnished the following information:

On March 3, 1989, a researcher, [REDACTED]
discovered folders number 10 and 11 missing from box 3
of the [REDACTED] papers. A thorough search was
conducted including misfilings without locating the folders.
The folders contained priceless historic documents. Folder
10 contained historic documents regarding the World War,
1939 to 1945, diplomatic history, and the possibility of
a negotiated peace, 1939 to 1940. Folder 11 contained
documents from 1946 to 1963 regarding the subversive activities
of soviet sympathizers in Great Britain, [REDACTED]
opposition to subversion, and the circumstances of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] trial.

CJ
AD

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On October 5, 1983, [REDACTED] traveled to
London, England to obtain the [REDACTED] papers from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Longborough, Moreton -
In - Marsh, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom. With the
exception of the autographs of the DUKE OF WINDSOR, these
two folders are the most important of the collection.

It was difficult [REDACTED] to place a value on
the collection since it is irreplaceable. [REDACTED] stated
that he did personally travel from San Francisco to London
to pickup the collection and that the Hoover Institution
paid [REDACTED] approximately [REDACTED] to catalogue each
document. [REDACTED] state that the institution would pay
\$5,000 to \$10,000 to recover the documents.

[REDACTED] he can identify the documents if
found and also believes that [REDACTED] who now lives --
[REDACTED] could also identify the missing documents.

Investigation on 7/6/89 at Stanford, California [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED]
by SA [REDACTED] VRJB/mk Date dictated 7/28/89

Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted]

On 7/6/89

Page 2

[redacted] handled each document during the cataloguing process.

[redacted] furnished a possible motive for the theft of the documents as being political, that is to obtain proof that there was conspiracy or to destroy the evidence of a conspiracy.

After the documents were discovered missing, [redacted] and his staff sent letters to all the researchers that had examined box 3 which contained the missing documents. In the letter it was requested that any individual who may have photocopied the missing documents submit a copy to the Hoover Institution so that they could restore their files. One of the researchers, [redacted] telephonically contacted [redacted] The Archivist, and told her that he had some of the material that was missing and would send it to the Hoover Institution so that the institution could make copies. Another researcher [redacted] who had access to the documents immediately after [redacted] responded and stated that he doubted that the folders and documents were in the box when he studied them. The next researcher, [redacted] that examined box 3 reported them missing.

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[redacted] is believed to be a member of the Linden LaRouche Party and [redacted] Executive Intelligence Review News Service, 1625 I Street Northwest, Number 625, Washington, D.C., telephone number (202) 955-5930.

[redacted] furnished copies of the following documentation regarding the missing [redacted] papers:

1. Letter from HI, dated March 21, 1989, to Bam-Bam.
2. Letter from HI, dated March 21, 1989, to Society of American Archivists.
3. Letter from HI, dated March 21, 1989, to S.A.A. National Headquarters.

[redacted]
RJB/mk

b6
b7C

Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted]

On 7/6/89 Page 2

4. Letter from HI, dated March 22, 1989, to [redacted]
5. Letter from HI, dated April 5, 1989, [redacted]
6. Letter from HI, dated May 5, 1989, [redacted]
7. Letter from HI, dated May 5, 1989, to [redacted]
8. Trip report dated April 12, 1983.
9. Police report number SR 89-0604F.
10. Letter dated March 31, 1989, from The Society of American Archivists.
11. Letter dated March 29, 1989, from the [redacted]
12. Letter dated April 24, 1989, from [redacted]
13. Letter dated May 31, 1989, from The [redacted]
14. Letter undated from [redacted]
15. Memo dated March 6, 1989, from [redacted] to [redacted]
16. Memo dated April 3, 1989, from [redacted] to [redacted]
17. Memo dated April 20, 1989, from [redacted] to the file.

[redacted]
RJB/mk

b7C
Continuation of FO-302 of [redacted]

On 7/6/89

Page A

18. Memo dated June 19, 1989, from [redacted]
[redacted] to [redacted]

19. Visitor Registration form for [redacted]
dated October 5, 1988.

20. A register of the [redacted] papers prepared
by [redacted]

b6
b7C

OO: 02217

RE RUEHFE FBLPS FBLNK FBLSF

DE FBIWMFO 0050 22,0027

ZNR UUUUC

R 102322Z AUG 89

FM FBI WMFO [REDACTED] (P) (C-4).

b6

b7c

TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE,

INFO FBI BOSTON/ROUTINE,

FBI NEWARK/ROUTINE,

FBI SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED] (SJRA)/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

SLIP: //3920//

SUBJECT: UNSOLICITED THEFT OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS FROM THE HOOVER INSTITUTE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, STANFORD, CALIFORNIA: ITSP(B): OO:SAN FRANCISCO.

RE WMFO (SA [REDACTED]) TELCALL TO SAN FRANCISCO b7C

(SA [REDACTED]) ON 6/9/89.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO AND WMFO ARE INVESTIGATING A THEFT OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS THAT OCCURRED AT

b7C

[REDACTED] G

AUG 1 1989

b7C



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b7c

STANFORD UNIVERSITY DOCUMENTS ARE ORIGINALLY MATERIALS
REGARDING THE SOVIET SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN THE INITIAL STAGES
OF WORLD WAR II IN GREAT BRITAIN. THESE PAPERS ARE FROM THE
RECENTLY DECLASSIFIED PAPERS.

INVESTIGATION AT SAN FRANCISCO DEVELOPED A SUSPECT NAMED,

[REDACTED] LEESBURG, VIRGINIA.

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b7C

SIGNIFICANT FACTS DEVELOPED BY SAN FRANCISCO INDICATE THAT

[REDACTED] MAY BE IN POSSESSION OF THESE MATERIALS. EVEN THOUGH
THE DOCUMENTS ARE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY VALUABLE IN MONETARY TERMS,
THEY ARE BELIEVED TO BE EXTREMELY VALUABLE IN A HISTORICAL SENSE.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7D

INVESTIGATION AT WMFO HAS DETERMINED THAT THE SUSPECT

[REDACTED]
"LYNDON LAROUCHE" ORGANIZATION IN LEESBURG, VIRGINIA. IT HAS
BEEN DETERMINED THAT [REDACTED]

"DEFENSE" INFORMATION FOR THE LA ROUCHE TRIAL IN ALEXANDRIA,
VIRGINIA IN OCTOBER OF 1988. PART OF LA ROUCHE'S DEFENSE WAS TO
PROVE AN ELABORATE CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE SOVIET KGB AND

[REDACTED]
WHICH HAS LED TO THE LA ROUCHE'S PROSECUTION ON
"TRUMPED UP" CHARGES.

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

- (b)(1)
 (b)(2)
 (b)(3)

 (b)(4)
 (b)(5)
 (b)(6)

- (b)(7)(A)
 (b)(7)(B)
 (b)(7)(C)
 (b)(7)(D)
 (b)(7)(E)
 (b)(7)(F)
 (b)(8)
 (b)(9)

Section 552a

- (d)(5)
 (j)(2)
 (k)(1)
 (k)(2)
 (k)(3)
 (k)(4)
 (k)(5)
 (k)(6)
 (k)(7)

- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
 Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
 Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

 For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

[REDACTED]

-4 page 3

b6
b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

[REDACTED] ALSO BELIEVES THAT INQUIRIES TO [REDACTED] ABOUT HIS RESEARCH IN SOVIET BRITISH SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN A COVERT FASHION MAY REVEAL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THIS [REDACTED] SAN FRANCISCO MAY THEREFORE CONSIDER MAKING INQUIRIES TO [REDACTED] ABOUT HIS RESEARCH IN AN UNDERCOVER SCENARIO TO ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE.

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ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION AT WMFO REVEALS THAT [REDACTED] HAS DONE RESEARCH OF THE TYPE HE DID AT THE HOOVER INSTITUTE AT THE U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. AT THIS POINT NO ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN DETERMINED TO BE STOLEN, BUT CHECKS ARE CONTINUING AT THOSE INSTITUTIONS.

FOR THE FURTHER INFORMATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, AUSA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b5
b7D
per
EOUSA

WMFO WILL LEAVE ADDITIONAL LEADS REGARDING LA ROUCHE ASSOCIATES OF [REDACTED] TO THE DISCRETION OF THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

BT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-2014 BY ADG/C32W33B91

b7C

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
 Facsimile
 AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date 9/25/89

1 TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
2 FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED] P) (SJRA)
3 SUBJECT: UNSUB
4 THEFT OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS FROM THE
5 HOOVER INSTITUTE,
6 STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
7 STANFORD, CALIFORNIA
8 ITSP (B)
OO: SAN FRANCISCO

b6
b7C

Re WMFO teletype dated 8/16/89.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU: It is requested that the FBI Laboratory Document Section examine the enclosures and make the following determinations:

1. Determine whether the first generation copies of the enclosed [REDACTED] papers (allegedly second generation copies) were made on the same photocopier as the enclosed samples.

2. Determine whether the Hoover Institution logo and notice statements along the edge of each document was part of a first generation copy or was it cut and pasted to the original document then photocopied to make it appear to be a copy of a copy as opposed to a copy of

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - WMFO [REDACTED] INFO)
② San Francisco
RJB/kmr/KMR
(6)
09/

b6
b7C

b7C

Approved: _____

Transmitted

(Number)

Per

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED 14

INDEXED 14

FILED 14

REDOCS

9

[redacted]
RJB/kmr.

b6
b7C

an original. It is noted that the original documents would not have the Hoover Institution logo and notice along the edge of each document.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three packages.. Package Number 1 contains numerous copies of the documents stolen from the Hoover Institution. Package Number 2 contains four photocopies and two original sample documents that were photocopied on 9/21/89 at the photocopier at the Hoover Institution. Package Number 3 contains two photocopies taken on 7/11/89 at the photocopier at Hoover Institution. (It is noted that an original document is not utilized to make these copies).

DETAILS: Investigation to date has developed [redacted]

[redacted] employed as a [redacted]

"Lyndon La Rouche" Organization in Leesburg Virginia It is believed that [redacted]

information for the La Rouche trial in the Alexandria area of Virginia in 10/88. Part of La Rouche's defense was to prove an elaborate conspiracy between the Soviet KGB and [redacted] which has lead to the La Rouche's prosecution on "trumped up" charges. [redacted] visited the Hoover Institution in 10/88 and reviewed historic documents regarding the KGB's alleged penetration of [redacted] during and after WWII. These are precisely the documents that were stolen. San Francisco and WMFO are attempting to compile enough probable cause for a search warrant for [redacted] residence. Utilizing a ruse, the Hoover Institution was able to convince [redacted] to send any copies that he might have of the missing documents in an effort to restore the files. [redacted] furnished copies of the documents in Package Number 1 stating that he was going to keep his original copies.

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b7D

It is important to ascertain, if at all possible, whether [redacted] in actuality sent copies of photocopies or did he superimpose Hoover Institution's logo and notice statements on the originals. It is requested that these examinations be done expeditiously to prevent the probable cause already obtained from becoming stale.

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[redacted] SHOULD BE CONSIDERED
ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF THE FACT .
THAT HE IS A MEMBER OF THE LYNDON LA ROUCHE
ORGANIZATION WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE
FOR TWO BOMBINGS IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA
AND ARE KNOWN TO HAVE AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

Teletype
Facsimile
 AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date 9/25/89

1 TO: SAC, WMFO
2 FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED] (P)(SJRA)

3 SUBJECT: UNSUB;
4 THEFT OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS FROM
5 THE HOOVER INSTITUTE,
6 STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
7 STANFORD, CALIFORNIA;
8 ITSP (B)
9 OO: SAN FRANCISCO

10 RE: WMFO teletype dated 8/16/89.

11 Enclosed for WMFO are the following:

- 12 b7C
- 13 1) Copies of five FD-302s reflecting interviews of [REDACTED] on 7/6/89, 7/11/89, 8/31/89, 9/1/89, and 9/21/89.
14 2) A copy of an FD-302 of [REDACTED]
15 3) A copy of an FD-302 of [REDACTED]
16 4) A copy of a [REDACTED]
17 5) Copies of stolen documents sent by [REDACTED] b7C
18 6) Copies of internal Hoover Institute memos and letters.

19 b7C
20 b7D

21 For the information of WMFO the following is submitted:
[REDACTED]

2 - WMFO (Enc. 10)

② - San Francisco.

RJB/mk mb

(4).

Circ sent

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

b7C

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED

INDEXED

FILED

14

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

RECEIVED AT ROTOR 9/25/89

[REDACTED]

- 11 -

REVOO. b6
b7C

[redacted]
b7C

[redacted] On 8/24/89, SA [redacted] Boston Division advised that he does know [redacted]

[redacted] advised that any member of the Lyndon Larouche Organization should not be taken lightly in that they may have been responsible for two bombing and are known to have had automatic weapons and therefore should be considered armed and dangerous.

[redacted]
[redacted]
San Francisco would request WEMO to obtain a search warrant for residence.

[redacted] The San Francisco Division would request WMFO to interview [redacted]

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

[redacted] b7C

LEADS

WMFO

LEWISBURG, VIRGINIA: Will upon receipt of the results of examination by the FBI Laboratory Document Section obtain a search warrant and/or interview [redacted]

[redacted] SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN
VIEW OF THE FACT THAT HE IS A MEMBER OF THE LINDON LABOUCHE
ORGANIZATION WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR TWO BOMBINGS IN
THE WASHINGTON D.D. AREA AND ARE KNOWN TO HAVE AUTOMATIC WEAPONS.

b6
b7C

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
 Facsimile

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date 10/13/89

1 FM SAN FRANCISCO (87B-SF-88040) (P) (SJRA)

2 TO FBI WMFO /ROUTINE/

3 BT

4 UNCLAS

5 WARNING: SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND

6 DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT HE IS A MEMBER OF THE LINDON
7 LAROUSCHE ORGANIZATION WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR TWO
8 BOMBINGS IN THE WASHINGTON, DC AREA AND ARE KNOWN TO HAVE
9 AUTOMATIC WEAPONS.

10 CITE: //3790//

11

12 SUBJECT: UNSUB; THEFT OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS FROM THE HOOVER
13 INSTITUTE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, STANFORD, CALIFORNIA; ITSP (B);
14 OO: SAN FRANCISCO.

15 RE: SAN FRANCISCO AIRTELS TO FBIHQ AND WMFO DATED 9/25/89;
16 FBIHQ TELCALL TO SAN FRANCISCO DATED 10/13/89.

17 REC'D # KANCO/SD-286 177
18 LOG # 133 ISN 005
19 JULIAN DATE 289
20 ACCEPTANCE TIME 2150Z INITIALS CB
21 (1) b7c 27

Approved: P.W.H.

Transmitted _____

(Number) (Time)

Indexed _____
Filed _____
Per _____ 164

KANCO/SD-286

RECEIVED AT ROTOR 10/28/89

15

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TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
-

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date _____

1 PAGE TWO [REDACTED] UNCLAS

2 ON 10/11/89, [REDACTED] HOOVER INSTITUTE,
 3 STANFORD, CALIFORNIA, ADVISED THAT THE COPIES OF DOCUMENTS SENT
 4 TO HOOVER INSTITUTE BY [REDACTED] WERE THOROUGHLY EXAMINED
 5 AND IT WAS DETERMINED BY THE EXAMINER THAT HOOVER INSTITUTE HAS
 6 THE ORIGINALS OF EACH OF THOSE DOCUMENTS AND THAT THEY WERE
 7 COPIES OF DOCUMENTS THAT WERE NOT STOLEN.

8 ON 10/13/89, [REDACTED] EXAMINER, FBI LABORATORY,
 9 TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT NO CONCLUSIONS COULD BE REACHED
 10 REGARDING THE EXAMINATION OF THE DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED BY [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED] SINCE THE WARNING NOTICE AND LOGO IS TAPED TO THE
 12 PHOTOCOPIER AT HOOVER INSTITUTE AND IS SUBJECT TO EXCESSIVE WEAR
 13 AND TEAR.

14 WMFO AT LEESBURG, VIRGINIA: IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE, IT IS
 15 RECOMMENDED THAT [REDACTED] BE INTERVIEWED AND REQUESTED TO
 16 FURNISH FOR EXAMINATION THE DOCUMENTS HE HAS IN HIS POSSESSION
 17 RELATIVE TO THE [REDACTED] PAPERS.

18 WARNING: [REDACTED] SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND
 19 DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT HE IS A MEMBER OF THE LINDON
 20 LAROUCHE ORGANIZATION WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR TWO
 21 BOMBINGS IN THE WASHINGTON DC AREA AND ARE KNOWN TO HAVE

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b7C

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Data _____

PAGE THREE

UNCLAS

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b7C

AUTOMATIC WEAPONS.

BT

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21Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

0028 MRI 00311

RR FBISF

DE FBIWMFO #0032 046040S

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-2014 BY NSICG/C32W33B91

ZNR JUJUU

R-1500 SZ FEB 90

FH FBI WMFO [REDACTED] (P) (C-4)

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TO FBI SAN FRANCISCO/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

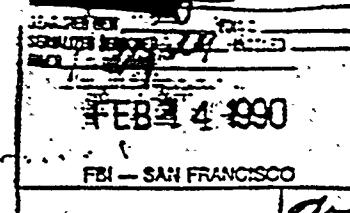
CITE: //3920//

SUBJECT: UNSUP; THEFT OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS FROM THE HOOVER
INSTITUTE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, STANFORD, CALIFORNIA; ITSP(B);
OO:SAN FRANCISCO.

RE SF TELETYPE DATED 10/16/89.

WMFO HAS ATTEMPTED UNSUCCESSFULLY ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS TO
CONTACT THE SUSPECT [REDACTED] AT HIS RESIDENCE. CONTACTING
[REDACTED] AT HIS RESIDENCE IS BELIEVED TO BE NECESSARY TO AVOID
CONFRONTATION WITH OTHER LAROUCHE FOLLOWERS. IT IS ALSO THE MOST
LIKELY LOCATION FOR THE STORAGE OF THE MISSING DOCUMENTS.

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CA

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PAGE TWO DE FBIWMFO 0032 UNCLAS

INFO ALSO IS ATTEMPTING TO IDENTIFY COOPERATING PERSONS WHO

FAMILIAR WIT [REDACTED] BUT TO DATE NOTHING POSITIVE HAS BEEN
DEVELOPED.

INFO WILL NOTIFY THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN WHEN THE INTERVIEW IS
CONDUCTED.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

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FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date 6/18/90

1 TO: WMFO [REDACTED] (C-4) b6
2 FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED] (P) (SJRA) b7c
3 SUBJECT: UNSUB;

4 THEFT OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS
FROM THE HOOVER INSTITUTE,
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA;
ITSP(B)

OO: SAN FRANCISCO

7 Re WMFO teletype dated 2/15/90.

8 The only remaining logical lead left to be covered
9 is the interview of suspect [REDACTED] at Leesburg,
Virginia.

10 LEADS

11 WMFO

12 AT LEESBURG VICTIM: Will report results of
interview with [REDACTED] and furnish for examination
13 the documents he has in his possession relative to the
14 papers.

15 [REDACTED] SHOULD BE CONSIDERED
16 ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF THE FACT
17 THAT HE IS A MEMBER OF THE LINDON LA
18 ROUCHE ORGANIZATION WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN
19 RESPONSIBLE FOR TWO BOMBINGS IN THE
WASHINGTON D.C. AREA AND THEY ARE KNOWN
TO HAVE AUTOMATIC WEAPONS.

20 2 - WMFO

21 2 - San Francisco

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

1987-0-193-749
F. B. I. - [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] - [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] - [REDACTED]

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription

8/8/90

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[redacted]
Leesburg, Virginia was interviewed on the below listed date at an office located at 62 Sycoline Road, Leesburg, Virginia. Employees of the office demanded they be present during the interview. [redacted] also stated that he wished to have both persons present during the interview. [redacted] said his home phone number was [redacted] and his work telephone number is [redacted]

[redacted] EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE NEWS SERVICE in Leesburg which has some of its offices at 62 Sycoline Road, Leesburg. [redacted]

[redacted] was advised that he was being interviewed regarding the theft or mysterious disappearance of two folders of documents from the [redacted] papers located at the HOOVER INSTITUTE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Stanford, California in October of 1988. [redacted] said that he did not remove or steal the documents. He said his research involved his review of a number of documents from the collection in October of 1988, but he could not recall with specificity which documents he reviewed. He said he responded to a request by the HOOVER INSTITUTE to furnish copies of the material he reviewed and he sent a comprehensive packet of the materials. [redacted] admitted delaying his sending of the material because he had breached the copying regulations at the archives. He said that he copied more documents than he was supposed to. [redacted] said the packet of material he sent represented all of the items he reviewed and copied.

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[redacted] said that if any of the items he copied are among the items that are missing he can verify that they were in the folders during and after his review of the material.

[redacted] further stated that the security procedures to protect the documents seemed more than adequate, and he could not see how someone could steal any of the material without being caught.

[redacted] said that the value of the documents he

Investigation on 8/5/90 at Washington, D.C. File # [redacted] -19
SA [redacted] and b7C Date dictated 8/8/90
by SA [redacted]

87B-SF-88040

Continuation of FD-302 of [redacted]

, On 8/5/90 , Page 2

reviewed were historically significant and may be very pertinent to modern day intelligence gathering, but he doubted there are any documents with intrinsic monetary value to manuscript collectors. He said he did recall correspondence with the Duke of Windsor, but was not sure if any of the documents were signed by him which would lend to their intrinsic monetary value.

[redacted] said he recalled memorandum from [redacted] and [redacted] that were extremely significant historically and he personally was fascinated by handwritten notations regarding [redacted]. Aside from those materials he said the collection was "ordinary" and not as "revealing" as he had hoped prior to his trip. [redacted] said he reviewed documents from the 1930's through the 1960's, but has no recollection as to how they were arranged, so he would not be able to say whether he actually reviewed folders 10 and 11 in Box 3 of the collection. He said he does not have any research notes, but only maintains copies of the documents in his files at his residence for any future need.

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FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
 Facsimile
 AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date 8/8/90

1 TO : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED]
2 FROM : SAC, WMFO ([REDACTED]) (RUC) (C-4)
3 SUBJECT : UNSUB;
4 THEFT OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS
5 FROM THE HOOVER INSTITUTE,
6 STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
7 STANFORD, CALIFORNIA;
8 ITSP(B);
9 OO:WMFO SA

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b7c

Re SF airtel to WMFO, dated 6/18/90.

Enclosed for SF is an original and copy of an FD-302 reflecting an interview of [REDACTED] also enclosed is the original notes from that interview.

Numerous attempts to interview [REDACTED] at his home were unsuccessful, consequently he was interviewed at a business address in Leesburg, Virginia that appears to be a new headquarters for the LINDON LA ROUCHE organization. Two "security" officials of that organization were present during the interview, but [REDACTED] was cooperative and generally forthcoming with information about the captioned matter.

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No further investigation will be conducted at this time and WMFO will maintain xerox copies of pertinent documents which were previously provided by San Francisco.

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② San Francisco (Enc. 3) ②

2-WMFO -

(4)

See attached met. 1A (4)

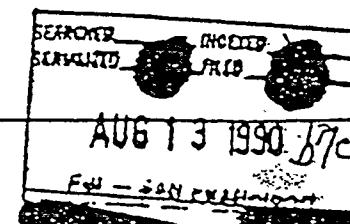
Approved:

701

Transmitted

(Number) (Time)

8/15/90



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Memorandum



To : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED]

(C) Date 8/20/90

From : SA [REDACTED] (SJHA)

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b7c

Subject : UNSUB;
THEFT OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS
FROM THE HOOVER INSTITUTE,
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA
ITSP (B)
OO: SAN FRANCISCO

RE: WMFO airtel to San Francisco dated 8/8/90.

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b7c

Since all logical investigation has been conducted . . .
regarding captioned matter without developing a good suspect, it
is recommended that this case be closed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-2014 BY NSICG/C32W33B91

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b7c

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 23 1990 b7c	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

[REDACTED]

21

8/23/90